NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER,
6d., 1s., and 1s 6d. Tins; or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,586—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1896.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| † GANGES | 4906 | T. F. Creery | 18th Jan. |
| R.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 25th " |
| R.V.L. CLYDE | 4136 | H. T. Welchell | 1st Feb. |
| R.L. THAMES | 4113 | W. J. Nantes | 8th " |
| † GANGES | 4906 | T. F. Creery | 15th " |
| R.L. CARTHAGE | 5280 | M. De Horne | 22nd " |
| † SUTLEJ | 4295 | A. Symons | 29th " |
| R.L. SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 7th March |
| R.V.L. GANGES | 4906 | T. F. Creery | 14th " |
| R.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 21st " |
| † SUTLEJ | 4304 | A. Symons | 28th " |
| R.L. PENINSULAR | 5907 | R. F. Briscoe | 4th April. |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | H. T. Welchell | 11th " |
| R.M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 18th " |
| R.V.L. SUTLEJ | 4902 | A. Symons | 25th " |
| R.M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 2nd May. |

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Feb. 1896 |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Mar. 1896 |
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,116 | 750 | 1st April 1896 |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st May 1896 |
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,119 | 750 | 1st June 1896 |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Rellen | 4,251 | 350 | 7th Feb. 96 |
| GISELA | A. Mitis | 4,993 | 350 | 7th March 96 |
| MARIA TERESA | V. Ghermann | 3,042 | 350 | 7th April 96 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 900 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | V. Ghermann | 3,042 350 | 21st Jan. 96. |

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 7, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest,
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
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HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming Healthy, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Address "M. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th January, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 18th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "PACHUMBA" 867 tons, on the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "MECCA," 1,416 tons, on or about the 16th January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 21st January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "LOODIANA 3,269 tons, about the 18th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about the 18th January, calling at Mombassa, Mozambique and Beira.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 13th January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS.

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Shirts, 1 and 3 Stud Fronts | Per doz. | 60 0 | 67 0 |
| | each | 5 8 | 6 2 |
| White Muslin Bows, latest Shapes | Per doz. | 6 0 | 6 12 |
| White Muslin Ties | Per doz. | 1 8 | 1 11 |
| | | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| | | 6 0 | 6 12 |
| Black Silk or Satin Bows | each | 1 8 | 1 11 |
| Do. do. Ties | " | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| Black Silk Socks, Embroidered Sides and Spot Fronts | Per pair | 8 8 | 9 8 |
| Do. do. Fancy Lace Fronts | " | 12 8 | 14 0 |
| Black Spun Silk Embroidered side | " | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| Black Lisle Thread Embroidered Spot Fronts | " | 3 0 | 3 6 |
| Gent's Soft White Kid Gloves | " | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| Gent's Soft White 2 Bptt | " | 3 0 | 3 6 |
| Gent's Patent Leather Dress Shoes, Perfect fitting | " | 9 8 | 10 10 |

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

RICHARD HAWORTH & Co.,
MANCHESTER,
ESTABLISHED 1830.
SPINNERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS OF
GREY SHIRTINGS.
GREY DRILLS.
WHITE SHIRTINGS.
WHITE LONGCLOTHS.
DYED ITALIANS.
DYED SILKETTES.
COTTON FLANNELS.
CRETONNES, &c., &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
OFFICES:—27, Hummum Street, Fort.
BOMBAY:—Temporary Show Rooms, Bruce Lane, Fort.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES.
SHERRIES.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
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| AMONTILLADO | 54 0 | 64 0 |
| MANZANILLA | 37 0 | 41 8 |
| GOLDEN SHERRY | 39 0 | 43 8 |
| OLD DRY SHERRY | 37 0 | 41 8 |
| VINO DE PASTO | 33 8 | 37 8 |
| PALE DINNER SHERRY | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| LIGHT SHERRY | 22 0 | 24 8 |
| FEREZ ORB DE LA FRONTERA | 34 0 | 38 0 |

PORTS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. Qts. | Rs. a. Pts. | Credit. Rs. a. Qts. | Rs. a. Pts. |
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| SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This our well-known "Invalids' Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior Desert Wine, of fine bouquet and character, per dozen | 42 0 | 22 0 | 47 0 | 24 8 |
| FINE OLD PORT.—OF Good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled | 33 0 | 18 0 | 37 0 | 20 0 |
| OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price | 25 8 | ... | 28 8 | ... |
| WHITE PORT | 54 0 | ... | 60 0 | ... |
| " " or Vino Bianco | 36 0 | ... | 40 0 | ... |

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

RESULTS OF OUR "VICTORIA WATCH" PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION, 24TH DECEMBER, 1895.

| Dial Number. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 10856 | Thos. Sutton, O. R. Ry., Lucknow | 1,000 |
| 10740 | G. Hucker, Secunderabad, Deccan | 500 |
| 2042 | Moti Gurung, care of Jemadar Adjt., 1-3 Gurkha Rifles, Bareilly | 100 |
| 11298 | Gunner W. Stone, F. Battery, R.A., Bangalore | 100 |
| 10760 | S. Karam Dad, Mission School, Gujranwalla | 100 |
| 10922 | Pundit Baij Nath, Judge's Court, Lucknow | 100 |
| 9444 | Lce. Corpl. A. Williams, D. Sq. 16th Lancers, Lucknow | 100 |
| 9341 | K. F. Jeronis, Maturata, Ceylon | 50 |
| 10030 | Sergt.-Major J. H. Warrener, 1, Royal Fusiliers, Karachi | 50 |
| 9675 | Hussain, Foreman Nilgiri Brewery, Ootacamund | 50 |
| 9850 | K. Verasamy Iyer, Hospital Asst., Hasur, Mysore | 50 |
| 9838 | Pte. E. Williams, "The Buffs," Jullundur | 50 |
| 10274 | Pte. G. Miles, E. Comp., "The Queen's," Ferozepore | 50 |
| 7136 | Pte. O. Booth, G. Comp., North-Regiment, Bangalore | 50 |
| 9628 | B. Aryarata, Elkaduwa, Ceylon | 50 |
| 10445 | Pte. T. Carpendala, 2nd Sq., 4th D. G., Rawalpindi | 50 |

MAX MINCK & CO.
Lahore, 24th December, 1895.
The next Prize-Distribution of our "Victoria Watches," will take place on the 31st March, 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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| BAHADURS No. 1. | BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3. |
| BAHADURS No. 2. | BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4. |
| BAHADURS No. 3. | BAHADUR REGALIAS. |
| BAHADURS No. 4. | BAHADUR PRINCESSAS. |
| BAHADUR "SPECIALS' No. 1. | BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1. |
| BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2. | BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2. |
| BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3. | BAHADUR EXCELSIORS. |
| BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4. | BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1. |
| BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1. | BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2. |
| BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2. | BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS. |

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.
MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
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R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. a |
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| At Livery, including Syce, per mensem | 35 0 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 0 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 0 |
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

FANCY GLASS WARE, Flower Vases, Specimen Glass and Centrepieces in large variety.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

GEMMED RINGS.
AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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HANDSOME PRESENTS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES.
LEATHER AND SUNDRY GOODS.
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c., &c.
TOYS! TOYS!! DOLLS! DOLLS!!
TRICYCLES. BOYS' CRICKET SETS.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.

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| Trufit's Euchrisma | Piver's Eau de Tonic | Atkinson's Scent, Assorted | Cuticurra Soap |
| Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer | French Assorted Scent in Boxes | Honey Water | Honey Soap |
| Rimmel's Hair Dye | Egg Julep Truefits | Lavender Water | Pears' Otto Rose Soap |
| Eau de Bolot | Rowland's Kalydor | Glycerine Pomade | Rowland's Maccassar Oil |
| Fleur de Riz | Bay Rum | Piver's Eau de Oppoponax | Cosmetique |
| Royal Powder | Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice | Bloom of Roses | Smyth and Nephew Scent |
| Superfine Violet Powder | Floriline | Opalin Powder | Eau de Cologne |
| Pears' Soap | Poudre de Riz | Extract of Elder Flowers | Aqua Geneva |
| Carbolic Soap | Poudre de Java | Golden Hair Wash | Photocrome Pomade |
| Shaving Soap | Violia Soap | Eau de Figaro | Piver's Eau de Rose |
| Lime Juice and Glycerine | Terrebene Soap | Piverdy Dentifrice | Lloyd's Euxis |
| Lubin's Scent, Assorted | Pears' Balls of sizes | Camphorated Chalk | Eau de Toilet |
| Vienna Scent | French Soap, Assorted | Camphorated Myrrh and Chalk | Velentine |
| Florida Water | Brillantin | Rose Leaf Powder | |
| Rimmel's Pomade | | | |

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS.
SPECIALLY CHEAP ITEMS.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| GLOVES. | 10 Button length White, Tan and Black Morquetaire Suede Gloves per pair | 4 14 |
| | 10 Button length White Morquetaire Kid Gloves " | 5 8 |
| | 16 Button length White Morquetaire Suede Gloves " | 4 14 |
| | 16 Button length Silk Gloves in White, Black, Creams, pale blue pink cardinal " | 2 12 |
| FANS. | The "Hilda" Feather Fan in all colours each | 3 12 |
| | The Marguerite rich Gauze Fan in various colours " | 6 12 |
| | The "Mobe" handsome hand-painted Gauze Fan trimmed sequins, in a variety of colours " | 9 8 |

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

REMEDIES WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD!

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES AND SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.
Each of these combinations unusually Attractive and Palatable, most efficacious of all Preparations of its class for the hot climate; renovates the blood, making it free of all Impurities; prevents Diseases and cures Skin Eruptions; cleans and improves the Skin and Complexion; is a corrective for Children's Diseases. Children like it better than any other Medicine. It is made after the formula of Dr. Sir Garrod, but in a most concentrative form. Sold in Bottles. As. 12.

FRUIT LAXATIVE LOZENGES.
ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE.
An exceedingly pleasant and palatable aperient ever offered, well suited to children or adults; a certain cure for habitual constipation. As. 12.
A most reliable Vegetable preparation for the production of a plentiful, healthy, and natural flow of Milk in nursing women when the Milk is absent, scanty, or insufficient no matter through whatever cause. It enriches the Blood and converts the watery nonfeeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet, Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 3-8.
MADON. SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, AND CARNAC ROAD, OPPOSITE GOKULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

THE ST. JAMESS BUDGET (LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:
"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NIGHT OF NIGHTS.

GRAND OPENING AT 8 P.M.

Commencing at 9 p.m.

WILLISON'S

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

All our Australian, African and American Artistes to the front to-night.

OUR OPENING PROGRAMME

See it now or never.

Our Life Boat Carriage Parades to-day.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NOVEL CAR.

Seats Booked daily at C. MITCHELL & Co.'s Cigar Store, Medows Streets

MANAGERIAL ADVICE: BOOK EARLY, AT 8 P.M.

GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERT

By our own Silver Cornet Band.

EVERYTHING PERFECTION.

The Refreshments supplied by

THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

POPULAR PRICES:—Boxes to seat 4 Persons, Rs. 16; First Chairs Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Gallery Re. 1; Natives only Annas 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-price.

Directions on entering our Mammoth Marquee. Boxes and Chairs form in the Centre.

Gallery to the Right. Natives only to the Left.

TICKETS ON SALE ALL DAY.

MATINEES, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

---

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE NEXT CONCERT

will take place on

THURSDAY, 23rd instant,

IN THE TOWN HALL,

when the greater part of

HANDEL'S "JUDAS MACCABÆUS"

will be performed.

Full Chorus and Orchestra.

Further details hereafter.

D. MACDONALD, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

---

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE

IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,

LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,

WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

---

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "MELBOURNE," arrived from Marseilles, are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the VICTORIA DOCK, Shed No. 1. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within a week, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.

Bombay, 16th January, 1896.

---

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "SAFARI" arrived from ZANZIBAR, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey damages, etc., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No Claims will be admitted after the Vessel has left the Port, and after removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Horaby Road.

Bombay, 16th January, 1896.

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NOTICE.

SALE OF APOLLO HOTEL.

THIS well-known HOTEL will be SOLD under the orders of the High Court by PUBLIC AUCTION as a going concern on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1896, at 3-30 P.M., by Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, at their Rooms in Medows Street, in consequence of dissolution of Partnership between the present owners.

For further particulars see in the column of "Sales by "Auction" in to-day's "Bombay Gazette."

C. A. TURNER,
Receiver.

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NOTICE,

THE MUNICIPALITY OF BANDORA.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1896-97.

NOTICE is hereby given that for the Financial year 1896-97 the Finance Committee of the Municipality of Bandora, adopt the valuation contained in the Assess-Book for the year 1895-96 of all houses and buildings liable to the annual house-tax with such alterations as in particular case is deemed necessary, special notice of which alteration has been sent to the parties affected thereby.

The Assessment Book, or a copy thereof may be inspected at the Bandora Municipal Office, during office hours. The Finance Committee will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1896, commence to revise the assessment as entered in the Assess-book, and all complaints against such assessment must be made to the Finance Committee by application in writing left at the Municipal Office three days before the said 19th day of February, 1896, the day fixed for revising the assessment.—Dated this 13th day of January, 1896.

G. GONSALVES, Chairman,
Finance Committee, Bandora Municipality.

---

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE

IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

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CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz
For India " Rs. 79 " Rs. 42 "

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Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,

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PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and

Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne,

is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT

for a SEASON to BOMBAY,

OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL,

FEBRUARY 10th, Admission Free.

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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 875 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

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FINEST OLD

HIGHLAND MALT,

The Most Popular Whisky in India

Rs. 25-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

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| AYALA AND Co. | Château d'Ay. |
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| DAUMAL ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| J. SACCONE. | Gibraltar. |
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| VAN ZELLERS AND Co. | Oporto. |
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| J. & R. GRANT. | Rothes. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,

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HUNGARIAN WINES.

THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.

For Particulars and Prices apply to

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT,
Commercial Museum Agency,
S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents
24, Medows Street, Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 435 of 1892.
Appeal No. 840.

Cowasjee Pallonjee Pochkhanawala.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Hormusjee Manockjee Mody.....Defendant.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property in two lots on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at the hour of 2-30 p.m. in the afternoon, before Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at their Rooms in Medows Street, in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit, dated the 6th day of August, 1895, Lot No. 1 is the Hotel property known as the Apollo Hotel and the furniture and stock-in-trade therein and the good-will thereof as a going concern. Particulars of the properties and a list of furniture comprised in the said Hotel property may be seen at the office of the said Receiver at the Court House on any day after the 8th instant.

The immoveable properties comprised in Lot No. 1.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,742 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north by the proposed new road, on or towards the south by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee, on or towards the east by land belonging to the said Port Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees, and are now in the possession of the Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease from one Hajee Osman Chotani, dated the 20th day of July, 1887, for a period of 10 years from the 1st day of July, 1887.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 295 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia; on or towards the south by land leased to Hajee Currim Haji Mahomed, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees, and are now in the occupation of the Receiver and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under an assignment of lease, dated the 1st day of August, 1888, and made between Ebrahim Gunney of the one part and the said Hormusjee Manockjee of the other part for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated 25th October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and one Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 1-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotani, on or towards the south by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees and are now in the possession of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under the said assignment of lease dated the 1st day of August, 1888, for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated the 25th October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Apollo Bay Reclamation, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 951 7-9 square yards and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south by vacant ground, the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the east by the site of a proposed road, and on or towards the west by land held on lease from the said Trustees by Hajee Oosman Haji Chotani, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 25th day of May, 1888, from the said Trustees for the period of 50 years from the 1st day of April, 1889. There is a covenant for the renewal of the said further term and at such yearly rent as may be agreed upon between the said Trustees and the said Lessees.

Fifthly.—All that piece of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6 square feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south and west by land hereinbefore thirdly described, on or towards the east by the site of a proposed road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 25th day of September, 1890, from the said Trustees and which lease is endorsed on the said lease dated the 25th day of May, 1888, for the same period and subject to the same covenants and conditions as are contained in the said lease.

Lot No. II.

The book debts due in respect of the business of the said Apollo Hotel, a list whereof can be seen at the office of the said Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, attorneys for the said Receiver, or to the undersigned, at their office, 19, Forbes Street and Meadow Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th January, 1896.

## NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half-year ending 31st December, 1895, including the DIVIDEND out of Surplus Profit for half-year ended 30th June, 1895, have this day been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th January, 1896.

---

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the above FUND will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, the 21st January, 1896, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of dealing with the balance.

JOHN MARSHALL,
R. M. SAYANI,
N. G. CHANDAWARKER.
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 11th January, 1896.

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THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WE beg to remind those PERSONS to whom shares have been allotted that the allotment call of Rs. 100 per share should be paid into our office on or before the 16th January.

Any person failing to pay by date named is liable to have his application for shares cancelled.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

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NOTICE,

BALUCHISTAN.

THE SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1896

WILL be held at SIBI, on MONDAY, the 10th February, 1896, and three following days. Prizes to the value of Rs. 2,42), will be distributed.

DIWAN GANPAT RAI, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi,
Honorary Secretary.

Dated Sibi, 12th January, 1896.

---

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Reliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I. which forms a handsome large Svo book of 581 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. each with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED to £3-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
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3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. 'Mayvns, Medea and Mais—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
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THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis as Pillar.
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18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
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20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne and Ag Lauros.
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APPENDIX.

a Additions and Subtractions.
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2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heavens' Wheel.
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8. The Romaunt of the Rose

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WHORLS, IRAGS,

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heavens-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday."—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods."—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce luxeux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere,—Lubin: 'Morgue! voila une sotte nuit, d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit.—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin.—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songo.

"M. O'Neill a ete bien plus loin que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines il y verse religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a maints reprise du choc des elements qu'il a assemblos, des eclairs qui ouvreunt un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier, 1895.

The Reviewer of "The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments and its Outcome" (by E. Bonavia, M.D.) writes:—"Of the Gorgon and the charm by which its power was broken, Dr. Bonavia has little new to say, and in his remarks on the trident we can find no mention of Mr. H. H. Walters's learned paper on 'Poseidon's Trident' (Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. xiii.); and that Mr. O'Neill's "Night of the Gods," a masterpiece of research on symbols, should have been overlooked by him is difficult to understand."—"The Athenæum," July 20, 1895.

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"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,

BY SEA OR RAIL.

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And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a Newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

## INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

FIRE ROYAL LIFE.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—

£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street. | BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary

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THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

---

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCES Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FND. | ,, 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL | ,, 2,600,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND | £ 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,250,000 |

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED

ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 5,000,000 | = Rs. | 1,20,00,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | ,, 4,500,000 | = ,, | 90,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ,, 4,020,000 | = ,, | 8,40,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Paduas.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

## BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared; and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MOR

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,425 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,345 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,270 |
| Commercial B. Ltd. | {15,000 / 15,000 | 100 | {100 / 75} | 10 p.c. | 166 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £27 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation | 50,000 | $125 | all | £1-5s. | £44 to 45 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 5 pr. ct. | 316 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Half yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allliance | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 20 | 680 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,245 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 42 |
| Bellasis & Sons Co. Ld (Bellasis) | 371 | 00 | all | 9 per ct. | 385 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 790 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co | 900 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 525 |
| Bombay Nat. Hosiri Manfg. Co. Ld | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 730 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 450 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 60 | 1,595 |
| China Mills Co. Ld | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 775 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 910 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | ... | 110 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 685 |
| Coorla Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | 25×Re15 | 665 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 660 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.35 | 525 |
| Dhan Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 425 |
| Dimpoma | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | dvd 25 | 455 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,280 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 845 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 745 |
| Hingunghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 980 |
| Howard and Bullough | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 695 |
| Hyderabad | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,295 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.30 | 600 |
| Indian Manfc. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,285 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Re.30 | 680 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 680 |
| Jaffer Alli | 800 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 225 |
| Jamabai Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.10 | 205 |
| Jeevraj Balloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 1,060 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 375 |
| Khandesh | 750 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvd Rs30 | 805 |
| Khanga um Manfg. Co | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 900 |
| Khatau Makanjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs45 | 820 |
| Leopold | 5,600 | 100 | 103 | dvd Rs.10 | 254 |
| Lord Reay Mills | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 925 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,130 |
| Madras United | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 3,210 |
| Mahalaxmee | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | N | 400 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Guj) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct | |
| Manockjee M Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs100 | 2,595 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs 6 | 170 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs70 | 2,300 |
| Mysore S & M Co. Ld | 4,000 | {250 / 50} | {dvd / 4} | ... | |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | par |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 110 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 20 | 510 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs 23½ | 450 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld). | 745 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,420 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs40 | 750 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 1,005 xd |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 1,300 |
| Shalapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,670 |
| Soondersee | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 50 | 975 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 115 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs 12½ | 375 |
| Sun Mills, Ld | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs 15 | 222½ |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 340 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 475 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs15 | 635 |
| Swadeshi and Alliance | 2,000 | 80 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 780 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 400 |
| Union Mills Ld | 90 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 500 |
| Venkishunker Lukhmishunker Mills Co, Ld | 900 | 500 | 900 | 15 | 500 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 375 |
| Western India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 715 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 20.0 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | guar. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | 4100 | all | 5 p. c. |
| B. B. & C. I. R. | ... | 4 18 | ... | o. |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 137 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 90 | 1,180 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 175 |
| Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 150 |
| Bombay Cotton | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 161½ |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | 14 | 152½ |
| Bronach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | 12 | 190 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,888 | 1,880 | dvd Rs15 | 220 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,300 |
| English Press and Manfg | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 6 | 117½ |
| Fort | 150 | 8,500 | 500 | 25+80 | 1200 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 570 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 405 xd |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 140 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs40 | 475 |
| Mahura Press Co., Ld | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 250 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton Gin and Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 97½ |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 4 | 110 |
| Motussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Nil | 355 |
| Munsur M | 1,000 | 250 | all | 15 | 1894 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 635 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 9 | 136½ |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 485 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 480 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 685 |
| Sind and Punjab Co | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 2,250 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 520 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 90 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 370 | 200 | all | 12 | 200 |
| Volkart | ... | 1,000 | 1 | dvd Rs65 | 1,152½ |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Publications | | | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | 15 | 380 |
| Bank Bk. Barbs | 500 | 50 | 50 | 7½ | 40 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 137 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 5 600 |
| Do. New Issue. | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,355 xd |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 14 | 58 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 500 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 720 | 500 | 500 | 5 | 1,000 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 230 |
| Delisle Nor-thern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | 15 | 212 |
| Delisi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld | 2,300 | 250 | 250 | 8 pr. ct. | 340 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 17½ |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 140 |
| Kerap & Co | 4,000 | 200 | 176 | 21 | 346 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 200 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | ... |
| Marcks & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 150 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 40 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 90 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 18 pr. ct. | 155 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 105 |
| Pt Canning Co | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs22 | 420 |
| Soondy & Co | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 90 |
| Thacker & Co | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 1,300 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 | 125 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 25 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 28 |

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Gold | Rs. | 27-5 Nom. |
| Gold Leaf | ,, | 27-5 ,, |
| Fine Bar Gold, old | ,, | 27-9 ,, |
| Do. do. new | ,, | 27-7 ,, |
| American Eagles | ,, | 27-5 ,, |
| Bombay bar Gold | ,, | 27-8 ,, |
| Sovereigns | ,, | 17-3 |
| Do. Dreamers | ,, | 17-2 |
| Silver | ,, | 29-4 |
| Re. | ,, | 29-4 |

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 3rd instant, expected to arrive, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Jackal Club.
Opening of Willison's Circus.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Congo and Safar entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Clan Murray and Clan Macrae left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Rohilla and Melbourne entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Melbourne left it on Tuesday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Raja of Chundapoor, accompanied by thirty-six followers, arrived in Bombay, on Tuesday morning, and is now staying at Bellasis Road.

THEFT AT UPPER COLABA.—Lieutenant H. C. Wright, of the Royal Irish Rifles at Colaba, reported to the police, yesterday morning, that during the previous night someone stole from his chest of drawers currency notes, of the value of Rs. 100.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December last was 4,234; daily average, 137; total of new admissions, 1,996—Parsis 1,146, Hindus 658, other castes, 192,—and the number of children vaccinated was 99.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Scindia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow, Friday.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Alpha, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, Friday.

BURGLARY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.—Ghowridas Dewkidas has reported to the police that his master's shop, at Shaik Memon Street, was broken into on Tuesday night, an entrance having been effected through a window facing the sweepers' gully, and the cash-box broken open and Rs. 117 in cash, Rs. 50 in currency notes, and a silver drinking cup, valued at Rs. 18, stolen.

INTOXICATED AND ROBBED.—Bheewa, a woman, keeping a biddee shop, and residing in the 1st Lane, Kamateepoora, invited a number of friends to her house on Tuesday last. She took liquor freely, and went to sleep intoxicated. On getting up, at six o'clock in the evening, she discovered that during her sleep she had been robbed of her gold ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 87.

ARRIVAL OF A MAHARAJA.—The 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry will detail a guard-of-honour of 50 rank-and-file with band and regimental colours, under the command of a Native officer, to parade at the Victoria Terminus in new uniform, as a quarter to 9 o'clock, this morning, to receive his Highness the Maharaja of Datia. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired to announce the arrival of his Highness.

AN ABSENTEE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, James MacCormack, a seaman on board the s. s. Scottish Hero, was charged with absenting himself from the vessel without the ship-master's leave, Captain Senger, master of the ship, stated that on a previous occasion the man was absent without leave, and this time he had neglected his work since the 3rd instant. The magistrate ordered the accused's wages for fourteen days to be forfeited. Accused said he would rather go to prison than forego his money.

THEFT OF COLONEL HUMPHREY'S PAY-BILL.—Ganesh Shunker Dravid, a clerk in the office of Colonel Humphrey, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, who was arrested at 28, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, in consequence of a warrant issued against him in respect of the theft of Colonel Humphrey's pay-bill, was brought to Bombay on Monday evening, and was yesterday placed before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of stealing the pay-bill. The case was remanded till the 17th instant. After the remand, the accused made a confession before the magistrate in chambers.

ROBBING HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dahgar Hoosein Mahomed Ali, aged twenty-five, residing with his brother-in-law, Basratali Mahomed Ali, in a chawl at Bhendy Bazar, was charged at the instance of Inspector Noel, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 230, the property of his brother-in-law. On Monday night during the absence of complainant the accused opened his box, and having abstracted the property, left the house, and was making his way to the Byculla Station to leave Bombay on the same night, when he was arrested on suspicion by policeman No. 1096 E, at Nesbit Road, and the whole of the property was recovered. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Kondi, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-six, the wife of Balia Bapoo, a labourer, residing with her husband at Ghorupdeo Road, was about 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from poison, and died there half-an-hour after admission. From inquiries made by the police it appears that Kondi had been for some months past suffering from severe abdominal pains, which she had tried to alleviate by household remedies, but without any success. On Tuesday morning, in the absence of her husband she went and purchased three annas worth of opium and took it, with the result that she became unconscious, and was removed by her husband to the hospital, as above stated. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Kondi, when a verdict of suicide was returned.

SMART ARREST BY THE THANA POLICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Briscoe charged Bhawandin Juggonath, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 148-3, the property of Sookdyal Sawaysing, a Hindu priest, residing at Falkland Road. The accused resided in the compound of complainant's residence. Some time during the absence of complainant, on the 9th instant, accused entered his bungalow, and having stolen the above property left for Thana, where on arrival he was arrested by the Thana police on suspicion, and on searching his person the above property was found. The accused made certain statements to the Thana police, who then brought the prisoner down to Bombay, and the property was identified by complainant as his own. The accused pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

INCORRIGIBLE WOMAN.—Before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Briscoe charged Jankee, a Hindu woman, aged fifty-five, having a register of several previous convictions against her, with stealing one brass "lota," of the value of Rs. 2-8, the property of Gunpat Tapoo, a Hindu, residing in Kamatipoora 6th lane. About half-past 4 o'clock, on Sunday morning, complainant took his bath at a water-pipe, which was a few paces away from his house, and leaving his "lota" there went inside to put on his clothes. On his return to the water-pipe a few minutes after, he found the "lota" missing, and noticed the accused walking fast close by with something under her arm-pit. Complainant gave chase and arrested the woman with the "lota" in her possession, and handed her over to a policeman, who had heard complainant's cry. The magistrate convicted the woman, and as she was an old offender sentenced her to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A MASONIC LODGE INSTALLATION.—The installation of Lodge Perseverance, No. 351, S.C., took place at the Masonic Hall, Clare Road, on the evening of the 14th instant, when Right Worshipful Brother T. G. Sweeny, Worshipful Master of the Lodge, handed over the Hiram of the Lodge to his successor, Brother James Augustine Brandon, who was the Senior Warden during the past year. The Grand Master of A. S. F. I. and his officers paid an official visit to the Lodge. Right Worshipful Brother Dr. C. Underwood installed the new master into the eastern chair of the Lodge. The following is the list of officers of the present year:—Brothers J. A. Brandon, R.W.M.; T. G. Sweeny, S.P.M.; W. Pickering, D.M.; W. Wrigley, S.M.J.; A. W. S. Wise, S.W.; W. D. S. Hack, J.W.; and E. F. Underwood as Treasurer; and C. E. Underwood as Secretary. About seventeen brethren of the different Scotch and English Lodges attended at the banquet, which took place shortly after the ceremony. About seventy brethren sat down, and did ample justice to a good menu. Eleven toasts were given, and were suitably responded to by different members.

AN HABITUAL OFFENDER COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Venkoo Vithoo, aged thirty, a Hindu of infamous character, was charged by Inspector Moore before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking by day, and theft, in a building used as a place of worship, of a copper vessel, valued at Rs. 7, the property of Mahadev Sucarama, a worshipper in the Purbhadavie Temple. It appears that, about 2 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the complainant locked the door of the temple, and went out to attend a dinner. About a couple of hours afterwards the accused appeared at the temple, opened the lock on the door with a duplicate key, and having entered the place helped himself with a copper vessel, which he then concealed under his "dhotur," and came out. A man, residing in the compound of the temple, asked him where he was going and what his "dhotur" contained. The accused, instead of replying to the query, jumped over the compound wall and commenced bolting. The man raised an alarm, when two other men, residing in the vicinity, chased him and arrested him with the vessel in his possession. They then took accused to the De Lisle Road police chowkey, and gave him in the custody of the police. Two keys were also discovered on the accused's person, one of which was found to fit the lock on the door of the temple. The accused, against whom stood a record of five previous convictions, the last two being for two years each, was committed, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG WIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Ladoo, a young Hindu married girl, aged thirteen years, residing with her husband on the third storey of a house at Ghogaree Street. About 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 6th instant, deceased was cleaning some cooking pots at a stand-pipe in front of her house, when a window frame suddenly fell from the third floor, striking Ladoo on the head and causing a large bleeding wound thereon. She was picked up unconscious and conveyed in a victoria to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that the girl had an extensive compound depressed fracture of the vault of the skull, the wound communicating with the fracture being about three inches and a-half in length. To relieve the pressure on the brain caused by the fracture, the skull was trepanned, and on the following day she regained her senses and seemed to make a fair progress. On the 9th instant, fever came on and increased in severity, and the girl again lost her senses, and died on Tuesday afternoon. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death from fracture of the skull.

INSULTING THE COMMANDER OF A VESSEL.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, William Lane, a coal trimmer on board the s. s. Stratgyle, was charged with intentionally using insulting language towards Captain Jones, master of the ship. Accused went to the captain to state some grievance, when the latter sent for the chief eng-neer, and asked him if the accused had related his grievance to that officer. It was found the accused had not done so, but the chief engineer told the captain that accused had been using insulting language towards the chief as well as the second engineer. The captain warned the accused not to be insulting towards any of his officers on board the vessel, when accused replied that he did not care for the captain nor any punishment that he might inflict upon him. The magistrate told the accused that it was improper on his part to have turned round and insulted the captain, who was kind to him, and who had only recently given him a promotion by increasing his wages. In answer to a question from the bench, accused expressed his regret and apologised for his action. In spite of the apology, Captain Jones pressed for some sort of punishment. The magistrate found that it was a very serious offence to disobey the orders of the master, but as the accused had already expressed his regret and tendered an apology, his Worship dealt with him leniently and sentenced him to seven days' imprisonment only.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.—The Bombay Diocesan Conference will be held in St. Thomas' Cathedral on the 11th, 12th, and 13th February. The programme of the proceedings is as follows:—Tuesday, February 11th, 4 p.m.—Visitation and Charge by the Lord Bishop. Wednesday, February 12th, 7-15 a.m.—Celebration in the Cathedral; 10-30 a.m., Conference of the Clergy and Laity, with an opening Address by the Lord Bishop; 11 a.m., Subject: The Reunion of Christendom—(a) Paper by the Rev. C. Gilder; (b) Speaker, the Rev. W. G. Peel. 12 Noon, Subject: Garrison Prayer-Rooms—Papers by (I.) The Rev. C. Mayhew; (II.) Gunner Pooley; 1-30 p.m., Luncheon in tents, given by the Lord Bishop; 5 p.m., Evensong in the Cathedral; 5-30 p.m., Subject: The Observance of Sunday in India—(a) Paper by the Rev. A. W. Hutton; (b) Speakers (I.) The Rev W. A. Roberts; and (II.) Major Olivier, R. E. Thursday, February 13th, 7-15 a.m.—Celebration in the Cathedral; 10-30 a.m., Subject: Missions—(a) Papers by (I.) The Rev. D. K. Shinde; (II.) The Rev. W. E. Scott; and (III.) The Rev. J. H. Lord on "How to develope greater sympathy between Indian and European Christians;" (b) Speaker: The Rev. J. Taylor. 12 Noon, Subject: Education—Papers by (I.) The Rev. A. Darbyon "The French System of Catechising"; and (II.) The Rev. H. S. Heywood on "The Education of Mission Agents;" 1-30 p.m., Recess for Luncheon; 5 p.m. Evensong in the Cathedral; 5-30 p.m., Devotional Meeting; (I.) Address by the Lord Bishop; (II.) Address by the Rev. W. G. Peel, on "The Life of Faith;" (III.) Address by the Rev. Father Relton on "Prayer, a necessary Function of the Spiritual Life"; and (IV.) Address by the Rev. C. S. Rivington.

DURBAR OF THE ARYA MITRA MELA.—A correspondent writes:—I send you a report of this Durbar, the account published in your contemporary being both incomplete and incorrect. Never before has the Tivoli Theatre had such a full and overcrowded gathering of intelligent Hindu gentlemen alone, as was witnessed on Monday last to celebrate their "Makar Sancrat" holiday at the invitation of the committee. From an early hour in the afternoon multitudes of Hindus, who had furnished themselves with tickets of admission, sparingly provided, began to arrive, and before four o'clock the house was not only full, but every available space, including the stage also, was occupied, so as to necessitate refusal of further admissions. When the president of the Mela, Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai, took the chair, the interesting proceedings of the afternoon commenced. After the usual prayer to the Vighua Harta Ganpati, invoking his aid that no hitch should arise, a photograph of the whole scene was taken. The regular business of the durbar began by the honorary secretary, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, reading the report of the fourteenth year of the Mela. It described in detail the peculiar phases it had undergone during this long period, and gave other particulars of its constitution. Warm thanks were awarded to Messrs. Gell and Crummy, of the Bombay Police, for their sensible aid in tiding over all difficulties made by mischief-mongers. At the conclusion of the report, Mr. Pitale tendered grateful acknowledgments to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India for the rights and privileges enjoyed by her loyal and peaceful Indian subjects, and made some more observations. Drs. Deshmukh, Bhalchandra and Pade, Messrs. Bodas, Athale, Sevucklall, Sadhale, Mohanlall, Page, and others eloquently addressed the meeting on the laudable object of the Mela and the good feeling that was generated among all castes of Hindus. The felicitous address of the chairman raised several points of importance for the consideration of the audience. Among them may be mentioned male and female education which, the Dewan said, required diligent treatment than that at present accorded. This view was supported by Dr. Bhalchandra while proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation in a highly complimentary manner. subsequently, flowers and sugar teels were distributed. The exhibition of magic lantern and three cheers to the Queen-Empress concluded the happy proceedings. As the theatre was unable to hold all the people who expressed a desire to meet together, another meeting of the Mela took place about the same time in Mr. Shantaram's buildings at Kandewady. At both places wealth, education, Native royalty, dignity and distinction, bar, commerce, and other honourable professions and callings were strongly represented. A small meeting on a common platform with a good feeling towards each other and enjoying the holiday. There was no police, and it was not required, although there was a rush of carriages, &c.

## GOLF IN MADRAS.

MADRAS v. BANGALORE.

THE half yearly match between the Madras Gymkhana Golf Club and the Bangalore Golf Club took place on Saturday over the Guindy links, and resulted in a win for Madras by 4 holes out of 108 played. The course was in excellent order and wind and weather combined to render the competition a very enjoyable one. The sun was rather hot in the first half of the first round, going with the wind, but for the remaindar of the play no inconvenience was experienced. Play began soon after 3 P.M. and the last man holed out at the home hole shortly after 6. The course was twice round the links—omitting the usual 10th to 14th holes—or 18 holes in all. The following are the detailed scores:—

| Madras | Bangalore | 1st Round M | 1st Round B | 2nd Round M | 2nd Round B | Total M | Total B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A E Lawson | vs J G Tait | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| H E Clerk | vs Dr McGann | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| J H Peebles | vs Wolseley Smith | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| H G Wedderburn | vs Col Grant | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| F M Bowden | vs Maj Poynder | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| J Matheson | vs C Crawford | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Total | | 11 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 9 |

At night the visitors were entertained at dinner at the Madras Club.

M. LAMOUREUX is a member of the Paris Town Council and the chairman of the Committee appointed by that body to look after all that concerns the importation of provisions into the French capital. He has just issued an official report on the Paris markets which cannot fail to open the eyes of some of his countrymen to the evils of the Protectionist system. By reason of the Protectionist laws in force in France, he distinctly says the prices in the meat market of Paris are subject to great fluctuations owing to the limited area whence supplies are derived. The French stock-breeders, he declares, can control prices by agreeing among themselves to offer their cattle for sale or to withhold them. M. Lamoureux points out, moreover, that in addition to the obstacles put in the way of the importation of foreign cattle by duties, there are certain so-called hygienic laws with regard to them which are really only a means of protection in disguise. A curious fact has prominence given to it in his report, and that is that of 94,000 foreign bullocks which had to pay duty last year, no fewer than 73,000 were from France's own colonies.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THROWING A WOMAN INTO A WELL.

IMPERATRIX VS. DHODIO AMARA.

THE accussed in this case appealed from a sentence of transportation for life passed upon him by Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Thana, who convicted him in August last of an attempt to murder. The accused was charged in that he, on the 13th May, 1895, at Khanavely in the Panwell Taluka, attempted to commit murder by throwing a woman named Haribai into a well with a stone bottom, with such knowledge and under such circumstances, that, if he had caused her death, he would have been guilty of murder. The complainant, who had formerly been living with the accused as his wife and had afterward been deserted by him, agreed in May last to accompany the accused to Panwell. There they and others halted at a dharmsalla. The accused beat the complainant on the night they arrived at Panwell. The next morning they started for Poona, and on the way the accused told her to draw water from a well. She said she could not draw water, as her hands were aching from his beating the night before. Thereupon the accused held her legs and hands, and threw her into the well. There was only one foot of water in the well. She became insensible from falling upon stone, but was drawn out and taken to hospital, where she remained under treatment for several days. She had sustained serious injuries which made her a cripple for the rest of her life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

RUNNING AWAY WITH ANOTHER'S WIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. GAJA BHOOSANG.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Joint Session Judge of Ahmedabad, who in December last, convicted the appellant of voluntarily causing hurt by means of a dangerous weapon, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The appellant and two others were charged jointly with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Gana Bapu. The second accused suspected the complainant of having run away with his wife to Godhra, and in the evening of the 4th September last, a quarrel occurred. The second and third accused, armed with sticks, went to the complainant's house, while the appellant went up with a bill-hook from another direction. The three abused the complainant for taking away the second accused's wife, and the appellant struck him with the bill-hook on the head and hand. Complainant fell down, and the other accused beat him with their sticks. They then run away, and the accused absconded from the village. Mr. Batchelor convicted the three men, and sentenced the appellant to five years' rigorous imprisonment, the second accused to two months, and the third accused to five months' imprisonment. The appellant only appealed.

Their lordships, on the evidence, saw no reason to interfere, and rejected the appeal.

ILLEGAL IMPORT OF LIQUOR.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHIWA SIDWA AND ANOTHER.

The accused was, on the 9th October last, convicted by Mr. Gopal Jaganath, second-class magistrate of Umbargaon, of illegal import of liquor, under section 49 (a) of Act V. of 1878; and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. In review their lordships sent for the papers in the case as the sentence seemed somewhat severe. It appeared that the accused imported without a permit liquor worth three annas in an earthen vessel from Damaun territory into Nagwas. On going through the papers, their lordships saw no reason to interfere, and the record and proceedings were ordered to be returned.

## CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—Cheap money is not always an unmixed blessing, and it at once affects the profits of our banks. Thus, for instance, to take the Bank of Bengal.

The average rate for demand loans for the half-year ended December 1894 was 3·364 and the profits were Rs. 11,70,238. The rate of interest during the first half of 1895 averaged 5·086 and the profits rose to Rs. 13,85,043.

For the half-year just ended, the rate has declined to 3·592 and the profits are down to Rs. 11,50,749.

Similarly the Bank of Madras made profits as under:—For the half-year ended

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 31st December 1894 | 1,52,642 |
| 30th June 1895 | 4,77,653 |
| 31st December 1895 | 2,15,000 |

So again the Bank of Bombay made profits as under: For the half-years ended

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 31st December 1894 | 7,88,260 |
| 30th June 1895 | 8,54,925 |
| 31st December 1895 | 5,15,274 |

The enquiry during the week has been for investment; and debentures and preference shares have been in demand. Money being cheap these stocks stand high, and it is a significant fact that whereas, for instance, 7 per cent preference shares in the Howrah Mills have fetched 132, the ordinary shares, which at present carry more than a double dividend, are at 147.

There have been sales of Debentures:—

Bengal Paper, 101: Fort Gloster, 103; India General, 102; Kankanarrah, 104; Punna Lall Seal Loan, 105; Hooghly Mills, 105; Bowreah Cotton 102½; Fort Gloster, 103; India General, 102.

In Preference shares:—Bengal Paper Mills, 112, 113; Bowreah Cotton Mills 123, 122; Budge Budge Mills, 122; Equitable Coal, 17 premium; Howrah Mills, 132; India General, new issue, 119½, old issue, 120½.

Opium Revenue.—The ten sales to end of January of Bengal Opium show better than the estimates by Rs. 29, 50, 265, and the nine months to end of December past by 1,03,000 reported from Bombay shows Rs. 16,78,725 worse, the net result being a sum of Rs. 12, 71, 540 so far in excess of estimates.

Gold and Silver.—The net imports of gold for the 8 months ended November were 180,956 ounces, and of silver 13,876,316 ounces, the net value being Rs. 4,70, 20,393. The value of silver coined during this period was Rs. 6,9,00,207, this of course includes the new British dollar.

Specie.—Shipments of £90,000 of bar silver to Bombay are advised this week.

Government Paper.—Improved last Saturday to 105 1-16 but with the new week an easier feeling set in, and it declined steadily to 105 1-16. It closed last night at 105 1-16, having risen in the day to 105 3-16. To-day the rate is 105 1-16. The London rate is 61 3-8d. and for the sterling loan, 115½.

Bar Silver, has however, improved to 30 5-8d. in London and 67 cents. in New York. Latest quotations are: London, 30 9-16d.

Enfaced Paper.—There were no enfacements last week at Bombay and Madras, but Rs. 1,55,100 was written off in the London Registers, reducing the balance against London to Rs. 25,28,79,729.

## PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS IN CALCUTTA.

AFTER all the hardships and privations gone through by Prince Henri D'Orleans and his party in their adventurous and wonderful journey from Tonquin to Calcutta over country never before visited by white man it must be a great relief to find themselves once more in a civilised world. Prince Henri seems to have quite entered heart and soul into the gaieties of Calcutta. Accompanied by M. Druet, the artist, his Highness was present at the races on Saturday and occupied the seat reserved for the Viceroy. He was much struck with the excellence of the racing and with the splendid way in which everything was arranged. An enthusiastic bicyclist he is to be seen every morning speeding his way along the lanes of Ballygunj and with him is M

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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GLASS and CHINA WARE.—A Large Selection of the Newest Patterns by the Best Makers, has just been received by John Roberts and Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN living for the next 3 months in Tents on the Esplanade, on one of the front plots, will receive into his family two paying guests, gentlemen, good references essential. Apply to "M," care of this paper.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 15.

A further advance of ¼ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday at 106⅞; and French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 101¼. Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ per cent. to 116¼ Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 higher, at £61 5-16. The price of Bar Silver in London moved up 3-16d., say, to 30¾d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was half-a-cent dearer at 67¼; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89 dollars. The Indian Council allotted three lakhs of Bills on Bombay yesterday at the enhanced rate of 1s. 2 1-16d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 13-16d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower, at £50 per ton. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay *via* the Canal was 6d. higher, at 12s. 6d. per ton.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,970,000 quarters, or 60,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 33s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Hamburg, tone of the market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet, and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were partially 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 7-16d. for January deliveries, and 4 3-8d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 27,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday at 8 3-16 cents per lb; and April Futures were 4 points lower, at 8 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 26,000 bales; and the figures for the three seasons for the same period now give the following comparison:—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts ..... | 26,000 | 30,000 | 29,000 |
| Three days' do. ..... | 61,000 | 108,000 | 76,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. 1895 ..... | 3,705,000 | 5,598,000 | 4,522,000 |

Here, Exporters have not been much in the Cotton market to-day, having bought only 500 Bengals, at Rs. 166-80; and 150 Karanja, at Rs. 203; while the Mills have taken 1,450 bales, consisting of 500 Khandwa, at Rs. 203; 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 187; 100 cash of Barsee, at Rs. 208; Bengal, at Rs. 160.; Nuggur, at Rs. 194; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 179; Julgaum, at Rs. 190; and 50 old Wudwan, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Both these markets have been steady to-day, with a moderate business passing for shippers' account. Prices are all unchanged except in the case of *Linseed* which is one anna higher, at Rs. 7-1-0 to Rs. 7-3-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 5,802 | bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 7,275 | cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 1,690 | ,, |
| Rapeseed ..... | 944 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 3,936 | ,, |
| Groundnuts ..... | 3,971 | ,, |
| Castorseed ..... | 1,664 | ,, |
| Rice ..... | 10,341 | ,, |

FREIGHTS are quiet, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day. Quotations are nominally unchanged in the absence of fresh transactions to test them.

EXCHANGE.—The tone of the market was firm on opening this morning at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Of the latter Paper we have heard of but little offering; but re-sales have been reported to a moderate extent at 1s. 2 1-16d., and for a time Telegraphic was available at 1s. 2 1-32d.; but the market closed quiet as follows pending the receipt of news of to-day's Council allotments:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 2d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 2d. | ,, |
| Do. 2 months' sight | 1s. 2 1-32d. | ,, |
| Credits 3 do. | 1s. 2 1-8d. | ,, |
| Francs 3 do. | 1·49 | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market has been steadier in tone to-day, and rates have been maintained at 105 1-8 for Money, and 104 15-16 for Account, these having also been the closing quotations.

SHARES.—The very slight movement in this market to-day has been entirely of an upward tendency. In Mill Scrip, China Mills have advanced Rs. 35; Sun Mills, 17½; Star of India and Central India, Rs. 15 each; Jamshed Manufacturing, Rs. 12½; and Mazagon, Rs. 2½. East India and New Berar Presses are Rs. 5 higher; Marks and Co. are down Re. 1.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera ..... | 3¾d. |
| The Manchester market has been steady. | |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols ..... | 106 7-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes ..... | 101¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... | 116¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper ..... | 61 5-16 |
| Bar Silver ..... | 30¾ |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Simla, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JAN. 15.

The steamer Brindisi left here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 15.

The mail steamer Ceylon, from China, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamor, left Singapore for Colombo yesterday.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Singapore for Bombay yesterday.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, interrupted.
Cable Perim Obook interrupted.
Cable Sierra Leone Accra right.
Eastern and South African Company announce that telegrams in secret language for the South African Republic are not being accepted (South African Republic and Transvaal are identical.)
Telegrams for San Salvador, are subject to Government control.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, Tuesday, the 21st instant.
Cables Bathurst Sierra Leone and Konakry Seirra Leone interrupted.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th January, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ..... | 13 | 3 | 10 p.m. | 38 | 25 |
| Teheran ..... | 15 | 2 | 51 p.m. | ... | 11 |
| Suez ..... | 15 | 2 | 50 p.m. | ... | 10 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 15th January, 1896.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta ..... | ... | 20 | ... | 1 |
| ,, Karachi ..... | ... | 8 | ... | 1 |
| ,, Madras ..... | ... | 20 | ... | 1 |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 14.

10 p.m. ... 74·3

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15.

6 a.m. ... 69·3
10 a.m. ... 74·5
2 p.m. ... 84·3
4 p.m. ... 84·0

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOPER.—January 9, at Rampur Boalia, the wife of Rev A A Cooper, M. A, of a daughter.
MCDONALD.—January 8, at Peshawar, the wife of Mr Donald McDonald, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BENTLEY—BENSON.—January 1, at Sibi (Baluchistan), by the Rev J Shaw, James Bently, Locomotive Department, North-Western Railway, to Ada Louise, second daughter of Mr C Benson, of Umballa.
BIRCH—THEVOR.—January 2, at Silchar Church, Cachar, Richard Birch, Doologram Tea Estate, to Nancie, second daughter of Joseph Trevor, of Lichfield.
MACARTHUR EALES.—January 9, at St Mary's Church, Bonares, by the Rev K E Bartow, M. A, Chaplain, James MacArthur, of Glenburn, Darjeeling, to Maude, youngest daughter of the late Charles Eales, Colonial Civil Service.
ROBSON—CAMBELL.—January 8, at St Andrew's Church, Madhopur, by the Revd H R Couldhard, Chaplain of Amritsar, Harry Percival, son of Mr James Robson, of Dalhousie, with Elizabeth Marie, only daughter of the late Mr D Campbell, of Springbank, Glassgow, N B.
STEVENS-NASH—SPARROW.—January 11, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C J Palmer, Charles George Edward Stevens-Nash Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, son of C E Stevens-Nash, Esq, of Rochester, Kent, to Kathleen Raleigh youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Sparrow, Esq, of Cleeve, Ivybridge, Devon.

DEATH.

HANNAY.—January 8, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, of Meningitis, Emily Maude, the only daughter of W G Hannay, Asst Shipping Master, aged 5 months.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1896.


THE meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, yesterday, did not conspicuously advance the business, legislative or other, of the Presidency. It enabled three of the additional members to interpellate the Government on twenty different subjects, and the Hon. Mr. Nugent to move and carry the first reading of a Bill to abolish Municipal representation on the Kurrachee Port Trust, a measure which has elicited at the last moment a tardy protest from the Municipality of that city. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad had the lion's share in eliciting information from the Government members, putting fourteen out of twenty questions with the skill of a practised cross-examiner. There would have been at least one other were it not for the existence of Rule X., which enables the President to disallow, without assigned reason, any interpellation the answer to which may appear to him to be inconsistent with the public interests. Such a provision would save wearied and worn Ministers from much heckling in the House of Commons. In our local Legislature, yesterday, it saved the Government the inconvenience of answering, at all events, one question, which perhaps, after all, was better left unasked. The twenty interrogatories actually put were answered in due form, and it is to be hoped to the entire satisfaction of the hecklers. We have stated, perhaps, too hastily, that the number of questions put was twenty, for many of them turned out on analysis to be really several questions, each requiring a distinct and separate answer. Thus they eventually covered a great deal of ground. The preparation of the official replies must have kept the Secretariat very busy during the Christmas holidays. The first question was five-barrelled, like a revolver. The Government was bid to stand and deliver instant information as to the number of Mofussil Municipalities having non-official presidents, and to state in plain language whether the right of electing their own presidents should not be conferred on large cities like Ahmedabad, and non-officials placed at the head of old Municipalities like Surat, Broach, "&c." The Hon. Mr. Birdwood replied that twelve Mofussil Municipalities have at present non-official presidents, and that eighteen Municipalities have during the last ten years seen their non-official replaced by official presidents for general convenience, or to secure the general improvement of the administration. It is now once more officially declared—although indeed the fact has been very well known to all who have paid much attention to the history of the endeavours to acclimatise Municipal institutions in the Mofussil—that the Government is quite prepared to give the Municipalities of important cities the right to elect their own presidents wherever there is a genuine local feeling in favour of that suggestion. Mr. Setalvad's questions ranged over such a wide field that it is impossible to follow them in detail. The variety of subjects on which they sought information is encyclopædic. One of them elicited the information that certain allegations made during a recent trial touching the working of the bailiffs' department in the Small Cause Court have attracted the attention of Government. The statements made were so strange and so obviously intended to meet the exigencies of a desperate case, that they must be received with a large measure of scepticism. But they must be thoroughly sifted, for the possibility that a substratum of truth may underlie them makes it impossible to set them aside as wholly false. We need only refer to the nine questions put by Messrs. Daji Abaji Khare and B. G. Tilak, who perhaps wisely confined themselves to three apiece, and to subjects chiefly of local and limited scope.

The Bill to withdraw from the Kurrachee Municipality the right to elect two members to seats on the Port Trust of the Sind Port was, as we have said, introduced by Mr. Nugent, who perhaps somewhat prematurely declared that it is not contentious. The Municipality, which now finds itself threatened with the loss of a franchise conferred upon it by the Legislature, has, somewhat late in the day, protested by telegraph against this slight, and asked that the Bill should not be proceeded with until the reasons for leaving things as they are can be placed before the Council. We are as yet unacquainted with the facts and arguments on which the protestants rely, but we have Mr. Nugent's case for deprivation stated very clearly. While reserving a final judgment, we may be permitted to point out that when once a franchise of the kind is granted to a Municipality or other public body it should not be withdrawn except on evidence that it has been misused, or has in some way been found inconsistent with the public interest. We do not gather from Mr. Nugent's remarks that the Government ground their intention to abolish this particular franchise on any allegation of that kind. The chief motive seems to be to get rid of the anomaly created by the act of the Legislature itself when it gave the Municipality of Kurrachee a privilege not accorded to any other city of the Presidency, not even to Bombay, one of the largest in the Empire. But that should have been thought of before conferring the franchise; now that it has been conferred and enjoyed, if the principle of equality is to be taken as a guide, might be vindicated by levelling Bombay up to Kurrachee, rather than bringing Kurrachee down—in this matter—to the level of Bombay. It is too late in the day to make a grievance of the fact that the Kurrachee Municipality sent two representatives to take part in the deliberations of the Port Trust who were not in any way connected with the trade of the Port, and knew nothing of the nature of the business with which the Trust has to deal. That is precisely what might have been foreseen. It is what happens every day in every Municipality, and even in the Legislative Council itself. But no one proposes on that account to withdraw from the electors in either case the right to send whom they please to represent them on Municipalities or Councils, as the case may be.

A rule prescribing that an elective body which does not select perfectly competent business men to represent them shall be disfranchised, would render the elective principle unworkable even in England, the Mother of Parliaments. Yet this is precisely the principle which the Government are about to apply to Kurrachee. Under the existing law there are nine members of the Board, of whom two are elected by the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce and two by the Kurrachee Municipal Council. The Bill proposes to allow the Chamber of Commerce to elect three members, and to withdraw from the Municipality the power of electing any member of the Board. In Bombay, certainly, says Mr. Nugent, and nowhere else either has the local Municipality been granted the privilege of electing members for the local Port Trust Board. The experiment, he argues, has not proved successful at Kurrachee. The members elected by the Municipality have ordinarily been gentlemen altogether unconnected with commerce, and not competent from their previous experience and training to deal satisfactorily with commercial and port subjects. The alteration now proposed in the law is designed to secure greater efficiency, and is advocated by the Trustees and the Government in Sind. These reasons may be supplemented by others more weighty; but as the matter stands there is no case made out for the withdrawal from the Kurrachee Municipality of the franchise granted—presumably after full and careful consideration by the Legislative Council at the instance of the Government itself. There are other provisions of the Bill which are not of a contentious nature, and involve no question of principle. But in so far as it is a disfranchising Bill we hold that neither the statement of objects and reasons, nor the speech of the Hon. Mr. Nugent have made out a case for it.

THE settlement of long-standing differences with France, that is now being effected, seems to include the question of the right to disputed territory east of the Mekong, which has recently given rise to so much heated controversy. M. Deloncle, the leading spirit of the French Colonial party, only a month ago denounced in the Chamber the occupation of Mongsin on the Upper Mekong by a detachment of one hundred and twenty Goorkhas as "a violation of the most solemn conventions." That occupation was effected two days after the Christmas of 1894, a little more than a year ago, and furnished the champions of French claims with a text of which they have made the most ever since. The French authorities established a post of fifty soldiers about sixty miles distant from Mongsin, apparently to observe the British detachment, and another post at Kiang-Kong in the same locality. Relations were so strained that it was stated in December last that since the return to Paris of M. Pavie, the French Commissioner to the disputed territory, no negotiations had taken place between the two Governments on the Mekong question, owing to their inability to arrive at any common basis of discussion. The controversy was complicated and embittered by the fact that on June 20 a Franco-Chinese Frontier Convention was signed at Pekin, which ceded to France territory, including—according to Mr. Holt-Hallett—4,700 square miles of territory out of some 8,600 square miles forming the area of portion of the Burmese Shan State of Kiang Hung, to the east of the Mekong. This territory had been given over to China by Great Britain—the two Powers having conflicting claims to it—on condition that it should not be ceded to a third Power without the consent of the British Government. The territory acquired by France under the convention is fertile, with much salt, and possibly other minerals. Two months ago China endeavoured to placate Great Britain by ceding to her the mountainous country comprised in Sima and the Kachin Hills. But Mr. Hallett refuses to accept the statement put forward in the London organs of the Government that the compulsory cession of that territory is a heavy retribution to China for her complacency to France. He maintains that the region is nearly worthless, and not one-fourth the area of that territory ceded to France. What Mr. Hallett's feelings will be when he learns that the whole of the disputed territory beyond the Mekong is given to France cannot be easily imagined. He must find what consolation he may in the indignation with which M. Deloncle and the other French Holt Halletts will denounce the supineness of the French Ministry in allowing themselves to be over-reached in this business by Lord Salisbury. We have not yet learned the price which France has to pay in the way of territorial concessions elsewhere for this disputed teritory beyond the Mekong. But we shall hear of it in due course from French and other sources. A good deal of territory is coming into the market, and we shall certainly get our share of it.

OF the difficulties overcome in the construction of the Srinagar-Astor line of telegraph in Kashmir, Mr. H. S. Olphert tells a remarkably interesting story in a report, which has just been printed by order of the Governor-General-in-Council. It was towards the end of 1891 that the attention of Government was directed to the necessity for the line, and Mr. Olphert was deputed to ascertain possibilities. He was sent out in the winter, and surveyed the route to Astor via the Tragbal and Burzil passes, and the route to Skardu via the Zogila. The Tragbal pass, which is 11,900 feet above the sea level, and the Burzil pass, 13,500, were reported as being preferable for a permanent line. When Mr. Olphert went over these passes they were little known, and the risks he and his party underwent were not fully appreciated by those who sent them. There were no shelter huts as there are now, and the man sent by the Kashmir State Durbar to act as a guide deserted Mr. Olphert and left him to his own resources before the work was well started. After the consideration of his report Mr. Olphert was ordered to undertake the construction of the line, and this he did in the six months between July and December 1892. The Kashmir State line was taken over and worked in conjunction with the new line. The Kashmir line, which ran from Srinagar to Kolaba, was in bad repair when taken over, and finally broke down under a heavy fall of snow. Mr. Olphert set out to repair the damage, and while doing so met with trying experiences at Uri, where his tents were broken down by the weight of snow, and the coolies refused to work, saying they would die of the cold. A special providence seemed to watch over the party in the snow, for, notwithstanding the fact that rocks loosened by snow and frost were continually showering down among the party, only one man was injured. But fever broke out among them later, and in May several men died, so that it was with the utmost difficulty that the remaining workers were kept together. A thick pine forest had to be cut through, so that the lines could be laid, and the risk of injury from falling trees and other disasters followed owing to the carelessness of the wood-cutters, who neglected to warn their comrades when a tree was about to fall. Then another difficulty arose in connection with Native superstition. One evening they all stampeded like a flock of frightened sheep and the officers spent most of the night hunting for them. All the Kashmir coolies seemed to have a rooted belief that a telegraph line could never be taken over the Burzil, as, in former years, a line had been brought to the foot of the Pass, but there stopped, and the line had been so completely wrecked the following winter that no subsequent attempt was made to construct it. This was the fate which was prophesied for the new line, and if Mr. Olphert had given up work at the foot of the Burzil, the ignorant coolies would have certainly looked upon it as a fulfilment of the prophecy. He had, therefore, the greatest difficulty in keeping the men together on the Burzil. They were filled with a fear of some terrible evil spirit, supposed to haunt the pass, and carry off men in broad daylight, while an Indian Sub-Inspector told how, on one occasion, he saw the thing, and had a narrow escape from its clutches! Mr. Olphert's work was impeded by all manner of difficulties, as he relates further in his report, but his party eventually surmounted them and triumphantly crossed the Kashmir Passes even in the worst weather. When Mr. Olphert first came to Kashmir he was told by every one, who knew anything about the country, that no aerial telegraph line could possibly stand on the passes, and he was strongly advised to lay a cable both over the Tragbal and Burzil. However, he felt confident that unless something very unforeseen happened, an overhead wire, with posts properly planted, would stand on the Passes, and that what they had to fear was the destructive power of avalanches in the valleys. Experience proved the correctness of his opinion. No damage whatever has occurred on the Tragbal, and for seven miles over the summit of the Burzil, for even through terrific weather and destructive avalanches the line stood without a break. The line has already proved its utility, and during the Chitral expedition was of the utmost service.

THE reply of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the representations of the Manchester Millowners to the Secretary of State is summarised in another column. Mr. Clarke, Secretary to the Chamber, ridicules the idea that the cotton trade of the United Kingdom is seriously affected by India, and shows the absurdity of the assumption that the imposition of a five per cent. duty on goods sent to a special market can affect the whole trade to such an extent as to imperil its existence. The Bengal Chamber characterises the statement of the Manchester people as exaggerated and mistaken; they have been led astray in their calculations and statements by other adverse influences affecting trade. The Bengal Chamber calls attention to the fact that the Manchester Manufacturers have omitted to take into consideration the question of exchange though, as is pointed out, there can be no doubt that the fall in exchange, although accompanied by a fall in the price of raw cotton, must have undoubtedly exercised a powerful influence upon the operations of manufacturers. Finally, the Bengal Chamber denies that the manufacturers of the United Kingdom have a grievance, but as they are anxious to avoid friction they

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBURG.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

Advices from Accra state that Prince Henry of Battenburg is better.

## FURTHER INCREASE TO THE BRITISH NAVY.

The British Admiralty has ordered ten new cruisers to be constructed in private yards with the utmost speed.

## LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY TO AUSTRALIA.

Lord Salisbury, in reply to the message from the Australian Colonies, said that nothing gives the Government greater confidence to uphold the rights of the country than the approval and goodwill of our great colonies.

## THE CRISIS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Latest advices from Pretoria state that the Volksraad met for the discussion of the crisis in the Transvaal, but adjourned owing to the excited feeling of the members.

## THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, JAN. 15.

General Baratieri has telegraphed to the Government that his position at Makaleh is one of some difficulty, but may improve owing to the severe losses inflicted on the Shoans.

## SETTLEMENT OF THE MEKONG QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

A settlement of the Mekong question is imminent, Great Britain giving to France the disputed territory east of the Mekong.

## INCREASE IN THE TRANSVAAL ARTILLERY.

The Transvaal Volksraad has passed a resolution granting a large increase in the Artillery of the Republic.

A vote of thanks has also been passed to Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir Jacobus De Wet for their powerful and prompt support in averting bloodshed.

## THE ARRESTS IN THE RAND.

Mr. Chamberlain has telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson that he fears the arrests of the leading business men connected with the principal firms in the Rand will disorganize the industries of the country, and enquiring of what they are accused, and what are the penalties.

## THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

The second division of the Mediterranean Squadron has gone to Alexandretta.

## THE TROOPER VICTORIA.

The hired troopship Victoria, homeward bound from Bombay, has arrived at Capetown with the Royal Lancaster Regiment on board.

## THE CHINCHLI CATTLE HOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JAN. 15.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst will open the Chinchli Agricultural and Cattle Show on the 31st instant. A large camp will be pitched by the Maharajah of Kolhapur for the guests, and promises to be a more grand show this year than any others.

## RETIREMENT.

Mr. Unwin, District Sessions Judge, Nasik, retires from the service on the 23rd instant. Mr. Whitworth, Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, will act for him in addition to his own duties.

## ASSAULT BY GUNNERS.

News has been received in Poona of an assault made by two Gunners stationed at Belgaum on Mr. Fraser, District Judge, and his assistant, Mr. Lord. It appears that two of the Gunners, who had been drinking, assaulted some passers-by on the road. These two officials, who met them on the way, went to the rescue of the natives, and were assaulted by the Gunners. The members of the Belgaum Social Club, who were close at hand, hearing of the disturbance, came to the spot, and rescued the officers, and arrested the Gunners, who were taken under military escort to the Barracks, and will be dealt with by the military authorities.

## THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

The actuals of the Indian Telegraph Department during the last year greatly exceeded the estimates.

## THE SANA KACHIN EXPEDITION.

The latest telegram from the Kachin force received this morning is satisfactory. Major Kerry will take over the command of the first section at the end of the month.

RANGOON, JAN. 15.

The Kachins who attacked Major Atkinson's camp at Maiteng were from Sabow, and the villages to the extreme north of the Lower Sana tract. The attacking party lost no men killed, but the pursuers found traces of wounded men. They picked up four guns and four dahs. The combined Myitkyina and Mogkung columns move to-day to Pangaw. The villagers of Maiteng and Chipay have now returned to their villages and surrendered.

## THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS.

JAN. 16.

The following official tour of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Mansfield Clark has been published:—His Excellency visits Meitkila, Mandalay, Shwebo, and Bhamo, returning via river to Prome; leaves Rangoon 8th February for Moulmein, and on the 12th for the Andamans, finally leaving Rangoon on the 18th for Gopalpur, when his Excellency will inspect Berhampore, Vizianagram, and Bellary, arriving in Madras on the 29th February.

## SMALL-POX IN RANGOON.

Small-pox is increasing here. To-day fifty-eight Natives and eight Europeans are returned as patients.

## THE MANDALAY-KUNLON RAILWAY.

Work is being pushed on rapidly on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway. Earthwork is finished on the first section for seventeen miles, and an alignment is being selected for a temporary rope incline, which will connect the line on the plains with the section on the plateau.

## THE RAILWAY FRAUD CASE.

The hearing of the railway fraud case against four well-known Native merchants and two clerks was opened to-day. The clerks have absconded. A number of traders and their durwans deposed to have been watching the booking of the goods by the accused in consequence of the accused being able to undersell them in the Mandalay market, the receiving numbers of cases of candles sewn up in gunny bags and booked as beads at a very low rate of freight. It is alleged by the prosecutions that large shipments of corrugated iron were booked as being very small quantities. The case stands adjourned for ten days.

# AFFAIRS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 13.

A few days back Mr. Joao Jose do R. Jorge, while talking to a friend at Mapuça, was suddenly arrested and conveyed to jail. After two days' detention he was brought before the Administrator of Bardez, who asked him: "Is it not true that you said that an anarchy was reigning here?" Mr. Jorge replied that what he said was that the Government of Portugal would have to put a stop to the existing state of things, the continuation of which would precipitate the country into an abyss; encouraging the speculators who have availed themselves of the opportunity to wreck vengeance and satisfy their passions. At the office of the Regedor at Anjuna an investigation is being carried on against Messrs. Durante Pinto, V. X. Vas, Francisco Pinto, Minguel A. Rodrigues, Rogoura S. Sangoney, and his brothers Apolinario Vales, and Ignacio Vas. All these gentlemen are charged with manufacturing gunpowder for the use of the revolters. Among the witnesses for the prosecution there figure the names of Messrs. C. de C. Rodrigues, Salvador Britto, Justiano de Souza, Jeremias, etc. The idea of prosecuting so many gentlemen, two of whom are barristers-at-law, for making gunpowder in a populous village like Anjuna is ridiculous, but the partisans are determined to annoy their opponents by all possible means. Mr. Jose Francisco Simoes, of Colvalle, was lately arrested and brought to Mapuça, and the Administrator ordered him to remain there and show himself twice a day in his office. Lieutenant J. da Luiz Britto Queiroza, the newly appointed Administrator of Sanquelim, received a message from the revolters that he and his house would be burnt together. Mr. Queiroza was so frightened by the threat that he left his post and decamped. On the occasion of the second arrest of Rev. Saldanha the prosecutors not being able to extort any evidence from him derogatory of the character of the Viscount of Bardez, ordered a search of his house, and committed as much damage to the furniture as they could. Mr. Jose Fredrico de Assa, Professor of the Lyceum in the Engineering Branch, has been substituted by the assistant to the Attorney to the Crown at Ilhas. All public functionaries who have served for 25 years and above are ordered to present themselves before the Medical Board in order to test their fitness for further service. On the 11th instant., D. M. C. Dias extracted some pieces of bones from the leg of Lieutenant Possolo, who was wounded at the first engagement at Sanquelim. On the 10th instant the Countess of Torres Novas died in Pangim. She had recently married General Daniel Pestana.

His Excellency the Governor-General sent word to Mr. Diogo Gomes de Minezes, District Judge of Ilhas, that he should hasten the proceedings against Rev. Alvares for sedition. Judge Minezes replied that he would do what his conscience dictated even if the Governor-General dismissed him in consequence. The messenger who heard this bold reply asked Mr. Minezes why he did not appear at the house of the Secretary; he replied because he was considered to be a *canarim* (native). The revolters have passed from Valpoi to Ponda, and set fire to a distillery and two taverns. They broke open a shop and carried away cloth, of the value of Rs. 400. They also carried away three rich proprietors for not paying Rs. 5,000, which they demanded from them. The information of these events having been conveyed to Mr. Loururo, the Administrator, he closed his residence, and the European detachment that was there ran away for their lives. There is great anxiety among the people at the capital at the approach of the enemy. The other day, at 11 a.m., four cavalry soldiers taking a round at Sanquelim had their horses killed under them, and were made prisoners. It is rumoured here and there that the *Boletim Official* is published in two editions, one of which is intended for transmission to Lisbon, and contains certain proceedings and other orders which are not reported in the number distributed to subscribers in India. The visit of his Royal Highness to the town of Mapuça has been fixed for the 16th instant. His Highness has selected a bad time to visit the capital town of Bardez, seeing that its most conspicuous citizens have fled into exile. It is also an ill omen that the Commander-in-Chief should occupy himself with ceremonial visits, while the people are in agony of the fear of revolters.

## ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR, under the Command of Captain G N A Pollard, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Portsmouth, from whence she sailed on the 18th December and called at Malta on the 26th, Port Said on the 31st, and Suez on the 3rd instant. She was delayed for two days in the Suez Canal on account of the wire hawser breaking and fouling propeller, hence she came two days behind the expected time. She has brought drafts of various regiments, consisting of 56 officers, 17 ladies, 16 children, 1,125 men, 34 women, and 38 children besides 44 naval men. The passage was fine throughout. The following are the names of the officers:—

Major J P Gethin, 2nd Manchester Regt
Surg Lieut Col R Smith, A M Staff
Surg Major C K Powell, A M Staff
Surg Major R T Beamish, A M Staff
Surg Major and Mrs W P Feltham and child, A M Staff
Surg Major J O G Sandiford, A M Staff
Surg Major and Mrs M Dundon and child, A M Staff
Capt I F Bushe, R A
Capt A W Thorneycroft, 2nd R Scots Fus
Capt and Mrs J H Goodwyn, 2nd Welsh Regt
Capt O C J Hallum, 2nd R Irish Rifles
Capt G F Mockler, 2nd Oxford L I
Capt and Mrs H J Bowman, 2nd Derby Regt
Capt W T Bartlett, 1st Devon Regt
Capt H B Walker, 1st D C L Inf
Capt and Adjt H Hoare, 5th Drag Guards
Capt L N Herbert, I S Corps
Voty Capt J A Braddell, A V Dept
Capt G T White, R A
Surg Capt and Mrs B G Seton, I M Service
Capt Hon W R P Forbes, 2nd Gordon Highs
Capt H Smyth, 2nd Cheshire
Capt W H Williamson, 2nd Manchester
Lieut H J E Purvis, I S Corps
Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs J T Simkins and 2 children, 1st Bedford
Lieut and Qr Mr O Stewart Wynne, 2nd Manchester
Lieut H P Austin, I S Corps
Lieut and Mrs M G Young, I S Corps
Lieut T S Hichens, R H A
Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs J Adkins and 3 children, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Lieut H G Joly de Latbiniere, R E
Lieut G Moberley, I S Corps
Lt N F G Wilson, R I Marine
Lieut A H Goldie, R A
Lieut F H Howe, 2nd Welsh Regt
Lieut W de L Williams, 1st Hants
Lieut A B Simpson, R W Kent
Lieut H C Sheppard, R A
Lieut A W Hewetson, R A
Lieut C I Garsia, 1st Shrop L I
Lieut P S Lowis, R A
Lieut C A K Peckwell, 1st K R Rifles Corps
Lieut W E Manley, R A
Lieut H D Hammond, R A
Lieut A P C H Wade, 1st E Yorks
2nd Lieut H G L Corbett, Pro-I S Corps
2nd Lieut G P Hoggan, 2nd Welsh
2nd Lieut C S M Ingham, R A
2nd Lieut C F L Mullikin, R A
2nd Lieut B P R Rambaut, R A
2nd Lieut J Taylor, 1st K R Rifle Corps
2nd Lieut R Garratt, Unattached List
2nd Lieut T M Booth, 1st Gordon Highs
2nd Lieut L S Bayley, R A
2nd Lieut F W Richey, R A
2nd Lieut W K Bourne, Unattached List
Revd J Redman, D D, Actg Chaplain R C
Wife of Capt H H Lyle and child, R W Fus
Wife of Surg J B Maloney, I M S
Wife of Capt C H Macdonald and child, I S Corps
Wife of Capt A G Dallas and child, 16th Lancers
Wife of Capt J Thornhill, I S Corps
Wife of Capt H C Nanton, R E
Wife of Capt A C F Bourchier and child, I S Corps
Wife of Lieut S F B Dalrymple-Hay, I S Corps
Miss Hill, I N Service

FROM PORT SAID—Lieut G C Merrick, R A.

## MILITARY NEWS.

ARRANGEMENTS for the Military Tournament at Calcutta are proceeding apace. An enclosure is being marked out with an arena 100 yards in length. Every branch of the Indian Army will be represented, we hear, including a detachment of Mountain Artillery. The 16th Lancers and 20th Hussars are sending teams to compete, and the Lucknow Gymnasium is to contribute a staff of trained Gymnasts.

9th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenants A. C. Wall, Middlesex Regiment, and C. A. Smith, Essex Regiment, to be officiating Squadron Officers on probation.

29th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant F. T. Fraser, 33rd Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer temporarily.

31st Punjab Infantry.—Major F.M. Drury, 30th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Commander sub pro tem.

36th Sikhs.—Lieutenant A. H. Turing, Royal Fusiliers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

17th Madras Infantry.—Captain S. A. Pearse to be Wing Commander vice Andrews vacated; Lieutenants G. V. R. Beaman, A. C. Gabbett and W. J. Ottley to be permanent Wing Officers.

Lieutenants H. E. Browne, C. E. B. Robinson and N. R. Anderson, Unattached List, are posted to the 13th, 17th and 30th; Bombay Infantry, respectively.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 27.

THE prospect of war with America is the one topic of conversation during this period sacred to the cause of peace on earth good-will to men. Happily, however, the crisis has already emerged from its most acute phase. According to the latest advices from New York not only is the political situation considered much more satisfactory but a much more hopeful feeling with regard to the financial difficulties of the Government was prevalent in New York. Of course, until the last week no one entertained any idea that the reserve in the United States Treasury would be allowed to run down to too dangerous a level, but after the recent surprises of President Cleveland, no one knew how far matters might be allowed to go. The general belief, however, that a speedy issue of bonds will be made, apart altogether from what action may be taken either in the House of Representatives or in the Senate, has led to a more assured feeling, and the market, though closing considerably below the best, showed an advance in most directions at the close. On the whole, the position is evidently clearing distinctly, and though it will be a long time before confidence is restored no further panic appears to be likely. The recent Messages of President Cleveland which have caused such a commotion in both political and financial circles has given the Republican party in the United States the opportunity they have been seeking for bringing forward their views with regard to an alteration in the tariff. The House of Representatives has passed by an overwhelming majority the new Tariff Bill, which it is calculated will add something like eight millions sterling to the revenue of the United States. The measure is comprehensive, and one which would affect the English textile trades considerably. It takes wool and lumber off the free list, imposing upon woollen goods 60 per cent. of the duties of the M'Kinley tariff and upon class 3 of the M'Kinley Act the full duty. It also increases by 15 per cent. the duties upon nearly everything that now pays duty, sugar being the only notable exception. There is believed to be little prospect of this measure passing the Senate, and even if it did the President would veto it, and it therefore need not be considered seriously. It, however, gives an idea of what may be anticipated should the next elections result in a Republican President with a majority in both Houses large enough to carry any proposals that may be brought forward. The proposed change in the tariff on wool and woollen goods would especially affect our trade with the United States in this industries. How great has been the improvement in the exports of woollen manufactures owing to the adoption of a less protectionist policy on the part of the United States may be gathered from the fact that for the eleven months of the current year the Board of Trade Returns show that the exports of woollen and worsted tissues amounted to six million sterling worth, as compared with exports valued at a million and a-half last year, and not much more than two and a quarter millions worth in the previous year. The committee consider that the deficiency of revenue is the most potent cause of the difficulties which have paralysed business and shaken confidence. In two and a half years the revenue has been 133,000,000dols. less than the expenditure. In the first half of this fiscal year the deficiency will reach 20,000,000dols. and above 3,000,000dols. for December. The deficient revenue makes necessary the use of redeemed legal tenders. The Secretary of the Treasury redeemed 182,000,000dols. of legal tenders, of which the latter paid out 133,000,000dols. for current expenditure. As long as this continues bond sales will be necessary, unless the revenues are increased. The committee have decided to frame a Bill increasing the revenues by about 40,000,000dols. annually. The committee think disproportionate the amount of taxes raised for internal revenue. Increasing duties will incidentally encourage stricken industries, and materially aid in turning in our favour the balance of trade. A proposal which is expected to be brought forward to-day is the issue of a loan in 3 per cent. coin bonds, payable in five years. It is to be issued not below par, and the proceeds are to be used exclusively for the redemption of legal tenders. In addition to this loan the Secretary of the Treasury will be empowered to issue three-year certificates to an amount not exceeding fifty million dollars. There appears to be as little prospect for this bill, however, as for the other. As we pointed out the other day, to make an issue of bonds acceptable in Europe, the word gold should be substituted for coin. Of course this would do away with the fear that they might be redeemed in silver, and they would be readily taken by investors abroad, as there is no apprehension that the United States will not sooner or later overcome her financial difficulties. In the absence of the passing of this measure it is expected that an issue of bonds will be made in the same way as the three previous issues which have been introduced by President Cleveland for making up the deficiency in the Treasury Reserve. It is reported indeed that negotiations are already going on with this end in view. This, however, is nothing but a palliative measure, and brings us no nearer a settlement of the currency question. The estimated amount of this bond issue varies from fifty to a hundred million dollars.

The effect of the divergence in the relative values of the precious metals on trade with silver-using countries has not been more strikingly shown than in a report on the trade of Siam during 1894, by Mr. De Bunsen, which has only just been issued from the Foreign Office. According to Siamese Customs statistics, the entire volume of Siamese trade at Bangkok in 1894 was £4,175,240, disclosing a decline of 38 per cent. from the figures for 1893. Reckoned in dollars the decline was only 21 per cent. In this summary the dollar is reckoned as equivalent to 2s. For the year 1893 the exchange value of 2s. 7d. was adopted. For the decline of the trade of Siam as a whole, exports were responsible to the extent of nearly £2,000,000, the total exports for 1894 being £2,466,895, as compared with £4,457,114 for 1893. Of the total exports something like 70 per cent. as usual, consisted of rice. Of this principle staple a little over 500,000 tons were exported in 1894, showing a fall of 250,000 tons compared with 1893. The values of the rice export in 1893 and 1894 respectively were £3,297,237 and £1,689,528, showing a decline of nearly 50 per cent. in sterling and 34 per cent. in dollar values. The most noticeable feature in connection with the export of rice in 1894 was the increase in shipments to South America. In 1893, six vessels carrying 11,000 tons of white rice cleared for Rio de Janeiro. In 1894 the number of vessels engaged in this trade rose to twelve, carrying about 22,500 tons.

The report of the Siamese Consul contains an interesting statement bearing on the prospects of success for the new British dollar. As usual, treasure last year headed the list of imports into Siam, the amount being £444,329, chiefly Mexican dollars and Japanese yen. These are imported by the foreign merchants and banks and exchanged at a fixed rate for ticals (the Siamese silver unit) at the Siamese Treasury. Ticals are the only currency which the native traders who bring down the paddy will accept. Hence imports of treasure rise and fall according to the quantity of rice available for export. The treasure also includes rupees, which are sent up the river to pay for teak. The Japanese yen is at a disadvantage as compared with the Mexican dollar, though the two coins contain nearly the same amount of fine silver, and are regarded as equivalent at Singapore and Hong Kong. The Siamese Treasury will sell 80 ticals for 48 Mexicans, but wants 49 yen for them. It was feared that the new British dollar circulated in the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Labuan would be placed under a similar disability. The Siamese Government have, however, consented to treat the new British dollar as equal in all respects to the Mexican, and, Mr. De Bunsen remarks, "it will be doubtless imported to a large extent in place of the dwindling supplies of the Mexican coin."

In the course of a paper on "Agriculture and the the Currency" read at the Imperial Institute, Mr. William E. Bear, dealt at some length with the export trade of India. He pointed out that since 1877-78 the shipment of wheat from India to Europe would have been impossible at the current European prices without the bonus to exporters afforded by the fall in the exchange value of the rupee, unless the ryots had accepted a considerably reduced rupee price for their wheat; and it is almost certain that they would have reduced their production to home requirements in preference, as they have frequently hoarded their wheat in pits when sales could not be effected without a considerable reduction in price. Indeed, since 1891, it has been becoming more and more difficult to ship Indian wheat to England without loss, owing to the percentage fall in the English price of wheat having been usually greater than the fall in the gold price of the rupee. The average exchange value of the rupee was 1s. 5 3-16d. in 1891, 1s. 3¼d. in 1892, 1s. 3d. in 1893, and 1s. 1¼d. in 1894; and the average price of wheat in England was 37s. a quarter in 1891, 30s. 3d. in 1892, 26s. 4d. in 1893, and 22s. 10d. in 1894. Between 1891 and 1894 the fall in the gold value of the rupee was exactly 20 per cent., while the fall in the average price of wheat in England was 38 per cent. This is sufficient to account for a great decline in the exports of wheat from India. Mr. Bear disputed the contention that the exports of wheat from India have not been extensive enough to affect prices materially, but this is a great mistake. Whenever there has been an upward tendency in the wheat markets of Europe, or a probability of an advance, India has come forward with extra supplies and spoilt the chance of improvement. When that country first became a considerable wheat exporter, it was just at the time when the American wheat area had come to the end of a prolonged annual increase, to remain practically stationary for twelve years and then to decline. Up to 1880 the increase in the world's wheat area had been more rapid than was needed by the increase of bread-eaters; since that year it has been less, and if India had kept out of the European wheat markets—as she must have done while prices were falling if it had not been for currency advantages in relation to exporting—the fall in the value of wheat would have been much less than it has been. Most strikingly, in 1891, when the French crops had been half ruined and famine prevailed in Russia, the advance in price was checked by India pouring wheat into Europe in quantities beyond all precedent. Surely a country which, whenever there is even a small advance from prices nearly ruinous to wheat growers, can pour into the markets from one-eighth to one-fifth of the total supplies to Europe from countries outside that division of the world, has a vast influence upon the course of prices. Until there is either a further fall in the gold price of the rupee or a rise in the price of wheat in Europe, India will not be able in Mr. Bear's opinion to resume the position of a great wheat exporting country; but she is a constant menace to European wheat-growers destroying their hopes of an advance to remunerative prices for their grain, which her currency advantages still enable her to prevent. In the meantime another country—the Argentine Republic—has taken up the running, through having currency advantages from a producer's point of view, far superior to those of India. Great as has already been the volume of exports from the Argentine Republic it is capable of enormous development. There are still vast tracts of unoccupied land there, suitable for wheat-growing and grazing, and it is impossible to put a limit to the extent of Argentine competition in grain, seed, and animal products under the reign of Monometallism in the chief commercial countries of the world. It is said that Bimetallism would not prevent the issue of inconvertible paper, and, of course, it would not absolutely prevent such an issue. But it is also undeniable that the present gold monopoly is to a great extent responsible for the gold premium in Argentina. Debtor countries which have to pay large sums of interest in appreciated gold are often driven to desperate expedients in consequence, and Argentina has been no exception to this rule. If, however, international money were made more plentiful by again monetising silver, the gold premium in Argentina and countries similarly situated would be at least greatly reduced.

It is frequently urged by the sanguine promoters of South African gold-mining undertakings that the profitableness of the mines already being worked will be increased, and the higher cost of deep-level mining be compensated for, by a decline in the cost of native labour. According to the latest accounts from Johannesburg, however, there does not seem to be much prospect of such a reduction at present, even if we could assume that there was any inherent probability in the case that, with a constantly increasing demand for labour with the opening up of deep-level mines, wages would fall. "The scarcity of native labour," remarks a Johannesburg paper, the *South African Financial Record*, received by this week's mail, "which has been a continuous source of complaint for years past, is still causing trouble in our mines, and for various reasons—political, social, and economical—the sources of supply usually tapped are now no longer available. As a rule, few natives leave the Cape Colony to come to the Transvaal, and heretofore the Natal 'boys' have only come hither in small numbers; while the Free State, being able to give lucrative employment to all its Kafirs, has contributed but a slight proportion of our native labour. Our chief sources have, therefore, been limited to our own northern territories and to the Portuguese possessions. Through the wars against Maloboch and Magoeba, and the feuds existing between the Portuguese authorities and the great chieftains residing on and around the East Coast of Africa, the 'boys' have been unable to leave their homes for work elsewhere, and these sources of supply have hence become unavailable. Another, and equally important, deterrent has been the unjust treatment which has been accorded to Kafirs journeying from the interior in search of work by outside Government officials and labour touts. Lately, in consequence of these drawbacks, the Rand has been drowning largely on Natal, and now there is an outcry in that colony to stop the supply. As a matter of fact, the scarcity of native labour prevailing there is beginning to impede the ordinary business of life. Only a few days ago the Natal Railway authorities were doubtful if they could get through their daily work owing to this cause, and the service of loading and unloading lighters and other ships was altogether disorganised. The agitation to stop the Witwatersrand supply will certainly lead to some regulations being put in force with that object, and the problem of our native labour will be thereby made still more complexr.'

The December number of the *Bimetallist* which completes the first volume gives abundant evidence of the activity of the Bimetallic League in seeking to spread in various parts of the country information as to the doctrines and case of the advocates of monetary reform. Perhaps during the past year the conductors of this organ of the League have erred in making it too largely a mere record of the doings of the members of that organisation. They might well be a little more ambitious, and we observe that it is announced in the present issue that it is intended next year to add new statistical information and other fresh features. Whatever may be individual opinions as to the possible solution of the monetary question, the problem is a real one; and the *Bimetallist* might usefully become a convenient record of exchange, and price changes, currency phenomena, and other instructive economic and financial development bearing on the problem and contributing to its elucidation, without hindrance to the main purpose of the publication as an advocate of a particular monetary system.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji disposed of the following matters:—

RE NAOROJI JAMSETJEE.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had settled with all his creditors. His lordship granted the rule, and made it returnable a fortnight hence.

RE PARBHUDAS GORDHANDAS.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. Mr. Kapadia said that the insolvent had amended his schedule as he was directed to do by the court. His lordship made the rule absolute.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Daniel Donovan; Fazalbhoy Rattansy Cutchra; Nagjee Madhavjee and another; Givatram Motiram; Naorojee Rattanjee Gagrat; Pestonjee Jamsetjee Antia; Abdoolla Fakirmahomed Momin; Cassum Hassa; Dwarkanath Madhavrao; and Narayan Moreshwar.

LIEUTENANT P. R. WOOD, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Bhamo.

THE Katha Public Works Division has been abolished and added to Bhamo.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present:—Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, S. Rebsch, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE LIVE STOCK.

The Committee sanctioned the writing off of Rs. 413-4, being the difference between the book value and the sale proceeds Rs. 61-12, of one horse belonging to the Fire Brigade Department, sold on the 7th ultimo. The horse was purchased on the 20th April 1891 for Rs 475, and when sold was suffering from seedy toe.

The Committee also sanctioned the writing off of Rs 72-8 from live stock return of the Victoria Gardens, being the book value of a bullock sent to Pinjrapole. The animal was purchased in 1888, and was suffering from old age and general debility when sent to Pinjrapole.

OCCUPANCY OF A MARKET STALL.

The Committee next discussed a letter from Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of their client Jibai, widow of Purbhai Rahim, on the subject of occupancy of stall No. 1, Arthur Crawford Market.

Mr. Cuffe proposed that the shop should be let to Jibai on condition that she paid all arrears of rent due and expenses incurred in connection with the auction of the stall, together with such rent for the future as the Commissioner might determine subject to the management of the stall being carried on to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. Rebsch proposed an amendment to the effect that a fair rent should be fixed for the stalls and the right of occupancy should be put to auction, the Commissioner being given the option of refusing or accepting the highest bid.

On a division the amendment was lost, and the original motion was agreed to.

MR. TOMLINSON AND THE SINGAPORE MUNICIPALITY.

The Committee considered an application to the Executive Engineer from Mr. S. Tomlinson, for a year's furlough from the 1st June.

Mr. Tomlinson in his letter stated that he had been offered the appointment of the Municipal Engineer, Singapore Municipality. For various reasons he should be glad to accept that appointment, but as it was somewhat a leap in the dark he should prefer not to entirely sever his connection with the Bombay Municipality until he had had some experience of the post and climate. He had one year's furlough due to him on the 20th of May next, and he had proposed to ask the Singapore Municipality to allow him to join on the 15th June.

Mr. Rebsch observed that it was very kind of Mr. Tomlinson to inform them of his intentions, and he trusted that Mr. Tomlinson would return to them, as in his opinion it would be difficult to find an equally good and efficient officer to replace him.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal remarked that Mr. Tomlinson was the only water-engineer in India, who, he believed had an expert knowledge of his work.

The Committee approved of Mr. Tomlinson's application.

After transacting some more business the Committee adjourned.

## EUROPEAN AND NATIVE CONTRATORS AT VARIANCE.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, heard the case in which Messrs. Charles Brown and Angus Brown charged Dhunjibhoy Bomanji with assaulting them on the 6th instant at the Merewether Dry Dock. Cross-summonses were also obtained by Mr. Dhunjibhoy, charging Messrs. Brown Brothers with assaulting and causing hurt to him. Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for Messrs. C. and A. Brown, while Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Jehangir Dorabji Neemuchwala, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji. On the suggestion of Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the magistrate decided that evidence recorded in one case might be used in the other, to save time.

In putting the facts of the case before the court, Mr. Byrne said that Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, who carried on business under the name of Mr. Bomanji Dhunjibhoy, was a contractor for shoring the vessels in the Merewether Dry Dock and for painting ships. Messrs. Charles and Angus Brown were also contractors for scaling and painting ships. Mr. Dhunjibhoy employed a very large staff, and was a large contractor. The dispute arose out of a contract for painting the Scottish Hero. Tenders were invited for painting the ship, and Messrs. Brown Brothers and Mr. Dhunjibhoy offered to accept the contract. Messrs. Brown's tender was accepted, and their men were painting the ship on the 6th instant. While Mr. Charles Brown was superintending the work of painting, Mr. Dhunjibhoy began criticising the quality of the paint used at the time. Mr. Dhunjibhoy's tender for the contract had been rejected, and he had no right to criticise the quality of the paint. Messrs. C. and A. Brown's tindals were offered a bribe by Mr. Dhunjibhoy to take away the men who were doing the work of painting. The two Browns then came back to the dock, and found Mr. Dhunjibhoy and the captain there. The Brown Brothers told the captain what was reported to them by their tindals through a clerk. Mr. Angus Brown asked why Mr. Dhunjibhoy was interfering in their work and tampering with their men. Mr Dhunjibhoy thereupon struck Mr. Angus Brown on the head, and knocked his hat down. Mr. Charles Brown asked Mr. Dhunjibhoy why he struck his brother? Mr. Dhunjibhoy thereupon held him by the collar, and the collar attached to his coat was torn.

Evidence in the case was then gone into, and Mr. Charles Brown, being examined by Mr. Byrne corroborated the statement made by Mr. Byrne, except that he could not say if Mr. Dhunjibhay had tendered for the contract. Mr. Angus Brown was next examined, and after him Captain Singer of the Scottish Hero was called as a witness. During the course of his evidence the captain said that at his suggestion the Brown Brothers became quiet, but Mr. Dhunjibhoy, on the contrary, was greatly excited and shook off two of the ships' officers who were sent to him by witness to quiet him. The officers were pushed aside as if they were two babies. He then indulged in strong language, and offered to fight any Englishman, remarking that any one European could not match him in boxing. Mr. Dhunjibhoy was swinging his hands around while the Browns were dodging their heads about. Witness noticed Mr. Dhunjibhoy's spectacles off his nose, but did not notice the nose bleed.

C. Marques, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Brown Brothers, deposed that Ahmed and another tindal informed him that Mr. Dhunjibhoy had offered them Rs. 70 to stop the work. Witness reported the matter to his employers.

Bowa Saheb, one of the tindals, said that Mr. Dhunjibhoy had offered him Rs. 70 to stop the work. He had also offered him Rs. 20, and Rs. 25 to another tindal for accepting a can of paint from him. He informed the last witness about the bribery so offered. The case stands adjourned until Friday, the 24th instant.

## PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN K. MACAULAY.

ON Tuesday evening last a number of the members of the Bombay Sailing Association met at Messrs. Green and Co.'s Refreshment, Rooms at Apollo Bunder, for the purpose of presenting to Captain K. Macaulay a handsome silver salver as a small token of their esteem of his assistance in the capacity of handicaper, starter, and judge to the Association during the last few years. Surgeon-Major H. W. Boyd, in presenting the piece of plate on behalf of the subscribers, alluded in appropriate terms to the great interest Captain Macaulay has taken in, and the great encouragement he has given to, the Sailing Association as well as Bombay yachting in general at the expense of much labour and of his valuable time, closing his remarks with an expression of hope that he may for many seasons to come be able and willing to continue his good work to the advancement of one of the noblest of sports, and an assurance of the appreciation in which his impartial execution of many tiresome duties is held by Bombay yachtmen. In replying, Captain Macaulay explained that of all the most difficult duties that had fallen to his lot to perform, the present, although an extremely pleasant one, was, perhaps, the most difficult, for he found himself at a loss for words to thank those present, as well as the other subscribers, who were unavoidably absent, for the exceedingly handsome souvenir that had been presented to him. The performance of the duties, he said, that he had undertaken in connection with the yacht and boat races, had been to him a labour of love, and he hoped that he would long be spared to continue to execute those duties with the same absolute impartiality which it had always been his endeavour to do in the past. With the toast of Captain Macaulay's long life and prosperity the proceedings terminated.

A RUSSIAN newspaper states that the restitution of the Liaotung Peninsula in return for the payment of thirty million taels has been agreed upon by the Joint Commission nominated by China and Japan, and that it has been further decided that the Peninsula should not be occupied by Russia, France or Germany or be surrendered to any other power; that Talienwan should be a free port, and that the harbours of Datung and Takshan should be open to international commerce.

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council was held at the Secretariat yesterday, at noon, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst presiding. The Honourable Members present were: Mr. H. Birdwood, I.C.S., C.S.I.; Mr. John Nugent, I.C.S.; the Advocate-General; Mr. G. W. Vidal, I.C.S.; Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal, C.I.E.; Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.; Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak; Mr. W. R. Macdonell; Meherban Chintamanrao, Chief (Senior) of Kurundvad; Mr. Herbert Batty, I.C.S.; Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth; Mr. W. W. Loch, I.C.S.; Mr. J. K. Spence, I.C.S.; Mr. T. R. McLellan; Mr. T. B. Kirkham; Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad; Mr. Navroji Nasarvanji Wadia, C.I.E.; Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; Mr. T. D. Little, M. Inst. C.E., C.I.E.; Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey; and Mr. Lingapa Jayapa, Sir Desai of Shirsangi.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood said that the following Mofussil Municipalities have non-official presidents at present:—Poona, Poona Suburban, Karwar, Sirsi, Ratnagiri, Chiplun, Dapoli, Ahmedabad, Ghoga, Nadiad, Bandra, and Hyderabad. The Poona Municipality is the only Municipality which enjoys the right of electing its president. In the following Municipalities non-official presidents have been replaced by official presidents during the last ten years for general convenience or to secure general improvement in administration:—Sholap

ing Military subordinates. The reasons on which the suggestion is based are, therefore, new.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE KHOTS.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta for the Hon. Mr. Khare, asked: Have Government come to any decision as to how they are going to deal with the admitted grievances of the Khots of the Devgad Taluka in the Ratnagiri District arising from the combined operation of the revised revenue survey settlement, and the settlement of rents by the Khoti Settlement Officer? If so, what is the decision?

The Hon. Mr. Nugent replied: The question with many other suggestions for amending the existing Khoti Act is still under consideration.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE RULES.

The Hon. Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak asked: With reference to the Provincial Service Rules, recently published, will Government be pleased to state:—(a) What principle will regulate the selection among candidates after examination for recruiting the executive branch of the Provincial Service? (b) In what proportion the vacancies will be alloted to be filled by each of the three methods of recruitment in Rule III? (c) What is the number of candidates already entered as eligible for Deputy Collectorship in three Divisions of the Presidency; and whether any provision is made to meet their expectations and claims for Deputy Collectorships, besides promotion of selected officers under Clause (c) of Rule III? (d) Whether the additional appointments of Deputy Collectors now created will be filled by the methods mentioned in Rule III; or at once according to the old method?

The Hon. Mr. Nugent replied: (a) In making their selection from candidates after examination Government will be guided by considerations of general policy and a desire to secure the most efficient administration. (b) It is impossible to specify proportions, as circumstances from time to time may vary considerably. (c) No useful object would be served by stating the number of persons who have applied or been recommended for the post of Deputy Collector. For an answer to the rest of the honourable member's questions I would refer him to the published rules for admission to the Bombay Provincial Civil Service. (d) It is still a matter under consideration whether the additional appointments of Deputy Collectors are yet available—a matter that requires to be determined with reference to the position of the statutory civilians.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC AT WAI.

The Hon. Mr. Tilak asked: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the decision of the Assistant Judge of Satara in the civil suit instituted by Mr. Deshpande against the Police Inspector of Wai, awarding damages to the said Deshpande for being prosecuted by the Police Inspector without reasonable or probable cause? Does Government mean to take any notice of the conduct of the Police officer concerned?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood replied: The matter has not as yet been brought to the notice of Government. It will now receive attention, but the possibility of an appeal must be taken into account.

THE MOFUSSIL ABKARI SYSTEM.

The Hon. Mr. Tilak asked: Will Government be pleased to introduce into the mofussil, at least as an experiment, in a few talukas, the abkari system obtaining in the city of Bombay, as being more in accordance with the declared policy of Government in this behalf?

The Hon. Mr. Nugent replied: Government, as at present advised, consider that very serious difficulties stand in the way of the adoption of any such experimental measure as that suggested by the honourable member.

PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

The papers presented included a statement showing the number of Licenses granted or renewed each year under the Arms Act and their distribution in the different Talukas of the Districts of Belgaum and Dharwar for years 1892-94.

A statement was given showing (1) the districts and talukas in the Bombay Presidency in which survey operations have been nearly completed and (2) the districts and talukas in which revision survey operations have not been commenced, referred to in the reply to a question by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal.

Another statement laid on the table was in answer to a question put by the Hon. Mr. Meherban C. Raghunath, at the last meeting, and was to the effect that it was not the case that passengers booked from stations on the Southern Maratha Railway south of Koregaon to stations north of the same place by the train that leaves Miraj at 2 p.m. (No. 32 Down) are obliged to remain locked up in third class compartments for more than five hours. The Agent, Southern Maratha Railway Company, reports that such passengers have always been allowed to get out and to use the third class waiting shed until the train continues its journey, or until the departure of the down mail train, which leaves Koregaon two hours and thirty-two minutes after the arrival of No. 32 Down at that place. The Agent further reports that no complaint or reference on the subject has ever been made either to the Traffic Manager or to him.

A paper also presented to the Council showed the irrigation revenue receipts and charges in the Krishna Canal for each year since 1869-70, which another asked for by Mr. Setalvad showed the total educational expenditure of each District Local Board during 1894-95 and the amount of Government Grant it received.

Government also laid on the table the following telegram dated the 13th January from the Chairman, Managing Committee, Karachi Municipality:—"Regret to learn of proposal to abolish Municipal representation on Karachi Port Trust. Reasons urged extremely inadequate. Pray for postponement of introduction and discussion of Bill pending submission of our representation."

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST AMENDMENT BILL ACT.

The Hon ble Mr. Nugent, in introducing the Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, said that the measure was a brief one, non-controversial. Its provisions had been the subject of much careful consideration, the result of which had been to convince the Government of the necessity of the changes proposed. The Statement of Objects and Reasons which was in the hands of honourable members was so full as to render any lengthy detail explanation by him needless. The most important sections of the bill were Nos. 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 16; the others in the main repeated unimportant matter in the existing Act or effected verbal alterations consequent on the changes in the present law which the proposed legislation rendered necessary. He took section 2 first. Under the existing law there were nine members of the Board of whom two were elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and two by the Karachi Municipal Commissioners. The Bill proposed to allow the Chamber of Commerce to elect three members and to withdraw from the Municipality the power of electing any member of the Board. In Bombay certainly the Municipality had not and no where else as far as he was aware had the local Municipality been granted the privilege of electing members of the local Port Trust Board. The experiment had not proved successful at Karachi. The members elected by the Municipality were ordinarily gentlemen altogether unconnected with commerce and not competent from their previous experience and training to deal satisfactorily with commercial and port subjects. The alteration now proposed in the law was designed to secure greater efficiency and was advocated by the Trustees as well as by the Commissioner in Sind. The object of section 8 was to declare explicitly the right of Government to make reclamations on the foreshore in front of land belonging to it, and it seemed essential that this very necessary right should be retained and rendered free from doubts. It was also contemplated to make a similar clause in the Bombay Port Trust Act when that measure was amended. Regarding section 9 he said that clause 3 of section 29 of the existing Act authorized the Trustees to construct and maintain lighthouses within a distance of three miles from the port limits. A light-house was now most urgently needed for the convenience and safety of vessels approaching Kurachi on Cape Monse, but as the Cape was 17 miles from Karachi the Trustees, though willing to accept any reasonable charge, were precluded by the law as it stood from contributing towards the cost of this necessary light. Further experience might show the advisability of erecting other light-houses at a greater distance than 3 miles from the port limits, for which the Trust might reasonably be expected to pay. In order to obviate those difficulties and enable the Trustees to expend the money on such necessary works, section 9 had been inserted. The amendment of section 10 was advocated by the Trustees. The alteration of the law would save time and obviate delay. The officers appointed could at once give the necessary orders and a reference to the Board before action could be taken would be avoided. Twelve hours was ample time to allow for the removal of the vessel; 36 hours was a needlessly long period, especially when other vessels had to be kept outside before they could be berthed. The present penalty of Rs. 100 per diem for disobedience of an order issued under section 35 was inadequate, and it was deemed expedient to increase it to an amount likely to prove a deterrent. Circumstances might arise where it would be advantageous to the Trust to make a special reduction in the rates leviable and immediate orders were necessary to save time and avoid special reference to Government in each case. The Trustees recommended that the power to authorize the reduction should be vested in the Commissioner. The reasons for section 13 were given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and it was not necessary to recapitulate them. As regards section 14 the honourable member said that a like amendment was proposed to be inserted in the Bombay Port Trust Bill. At present the Karachi Port Trust paid the cost of the Karachi harbour police establishment. The proposed clause was more precise and comprehensive than the present clause. The propriety of section 16 was clear. Although a pilot might be on board or an officer in the Harbour Master's or Port Officer's department, and the vessel was under the order of such pilot or officer, cases might occur in which damage might be caused by the vessel to Port Trust property through negligence or disobedience of orders on the part of the officers or crew of the vessel, and in such instances there was no reason why the provisions of section 76 should not apply, and the amount of damage, if not in excess of Rs. 200, recovered, failing other means, by the magistrate under a distress warrant. With these remarks he moved that the Bill be read a first time.

The Hon. Mr. McLellan observed that the Hon. Mr. Nugent was evidently labouring under a misapprehension when he stated that the telegram was not sent by the president of the Karachi Municipality, but by the chairman of the managing committee of the Municipality, and, therefore, it could not carry the weight which it otherwise would have done. The president was away from Karachi in the Persian Gulf, or else he himself would have sent the telegram. Mr. McLellan added that the amendments proposed by Government had the fullest concurrence of all the Port Trustees.

The Hon. Mr. Tilak considered that the arguments Mr. Nugent had adduced were not adequate for depriving the Karachi Municipality of the privilege it possessed of being represented on the Board of Trustees for the Port.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent said that the system of allowing the Municipality to elect representatives to the Port Trust had been tried at Karachi, and found to be a failure. The Commissioner in Sind stated that it invariably happened that the members elected by the Karachi Municipality had no technical knowledge of the business with which the Port Trust was concerned, and Government had after mature and careful deliberation arrived at the conclusion to accede to the wishes of the Port Trustees themselves, of the Commissioner, and of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the matter.

The Bill was then read a first time, and on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Nugent, was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Advocate-General, Messrs. W. R. MacDonnell, W. W. Loch, T. R. McLellan, and Mir Allahbakshchan, and the mover.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood laid on the table a draft of the rules of procedure as revised by the Select Committee, and the Council then rose.

## MILITARY REVOLT IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After a disgraceful and disastrous drama it has been at last found that the official clique are only to be blamed for all the bloodshed and mischief, and in the recall of the present Governor-General the Portugal Government decidedly admit the same. It is a matter of great regret that the proper functionaries of Government should be so late in ascertaining the true state of affairs when looking at the disastrous results already known. If the mistaken and mischievous policy of the ruling authorities were checked in the bud, the nasty results would surely have been avoided, but things were recklessly allowed to pass on for a long time, and quite innocent subjects of the Portuguese ruler had to endure mortification quite unmerited. Although it is alleged on behalf of the Portuguese Government that they were misinformed as to the true state of affairs, it is a great pity that in choosing responsible official organs it was their own sole mistake. It was very well known and beyond any doubt that the former administration of Senhor Andrade had proved not only a failure but detrimental to the interest of Government, and yet a second unhappy mistake was committed in choosing him again at that most critical juncture. To satisfy his own grudge against people, he recklessly launched him if into doing more harm and mischief to the people and Government this time, and although his recall may be a partial satisfaction to the people at present, yet it remains to be seen how the Government of Portugal deals with him in future. Everything that has happened this time in Goa could never have happened under the benign British rule, nor even under other less civilized nations. It is clearly known, though at a late hour, that treachery, sedition and every other evil of the official clique was the sole cause of all that has come to pass and it casts a great slur on such a civilized Government as that of Portugal. Hundreds of innocent families have been ingulphed into misery because, and thousands have left their homes and property and fled to British protection to avoid the indiscriminate persecution of the officials, and had it not been for the patience and mild disposition of his Faithful Majesty's Christian subjects, no doubt a general revolt and most disastrous results would have only ended the tragedy at this time that the Portuguese Government should deal with a strong hand and give justice and redress to the injured and aggrieved, and it is also time that the administration of Goa should be handed over to capable functionaries. Is may not be out of place to mention that the Portuguese Government in choosing his Excellency General Andrade was under the impression that she would on getting to the spot surely quell the whole disturbance and bring about total quiet in a very short time, but they were unhappily deceived. The total stoppage of all journals and the suppression of telegraphic communication, which at the critical juncture were the very sources of information to the outside public and Government itself, were acts most deplorable and were the true cause of keeping back the proper authorities from recourse to measures really needed on the occasion, and it now remains to be seen what redress will be given. In the true interests of the Portuguese Government and its subjects, whose entire confidence it has lost, it is necessary that Goa should be wholly purged of all officials connected with the present deplorable maladministration, which has brought about the whole catastrophe, and unless this is done the confidence of people would never be restored, nor they could be any hope of a total quiet. In the recall of General Andrade, the present Governor-General of Portuguese India, the Goa people may well sympathise with the Home Government, which news will be a thunderstroke to those who are against the recall of Senhor Andrade, and in the end the entire population of Goa should thank the ministers for their wise initiative step taken now, and may well hope for further future redress.

Yours, &c.,

A PORTUGUESE.

Jan. 14.

## THE CLERKS' UNION AND THE TEACHERS' GUILD, BOMBAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to my letters in your paper of the 14th and 28th December last, the 2nd and 11th instant, I have the honour to mention that both societies, when organized, will work together as one united body. The "Teachers' Guild," Bombay, will adopt the same rules, regulations, and bye-laws; working on the same lines, and having the same objects and aims as the Madras Teachers' Guild, which is now working very well. Some of the objects and aims of the Clerks' Union have already been stated in my above quoted letters. A prospectus of both the "Guild" and the "Union" will shortly be published. All clerks and teachers who are willing and able to join, whether in the public service or not, who are residing in the Presidency of Bombay, are eligible for membership. The enrolment fee is Re. 1; and the monthly subscription (which will be merely nominal) will be fixed hereafter by the managing committee. The fees for the morning and evening classes will also be fixed by the president in committee, soon after the Association is founded. At least 5,000 members for the "Union" and 5,000 for the "Guild" will be needed to start the Association,—and a large fund will be raised to carry out its aims and purposes. All the funds of the Association will be lodged in the Bank of Bombay. A registry-office for the enrolment of members will be shortly opened. Advertisement notices in the local dailies and weeklies will shortly follow. Long live Bombay's Union and Guild! We all hope for good results, if the public will sympathize with and support the movement.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTITIA.

Jan. 14.

A PARIS correspondent telegraphs: The Greeks in France, hitherto members of the congregation of the Russian Church, will have next week a church of their own, the munificent gift of the late Mr. Demetrius Schilizzi, of London and Paris. The new church of the Rue Bizet is dedicated to St. Stephen, and it will be formally opened on Sunday morning by Mgr. Germanos, Bishop of Heraclea. The service will be conducted by Archimandrite Porphyrios, and a sermon will be delivered by the Archimandrite Palamas. An inscription in the church states that "in the year 1890, H. M. George being King of Greece, M. Sadi Carnot being President of the French Republic this edifice was erected by Demetrius Stefanovitch Schilizzi. The donor's purpose is that this temple may be destined to bring together his countrymen living on French soil." Mr. Schilizzi having died in the meanwhile his younger brother and executor, Mr. Paul Schilizzi, carried out his project. The new Church, in the Byzantine style, is to be the property of the Greek government subject to conditions not yet known. It has cost 120,000*l*. The architect is M. Vaudremer, member of the Institute, and the interior is decorated with wall paintings by M. Lameire, member of the National Commission of Historical Monuments. It will be one of the most original monuments in Paris, and, together with the American Episcopal Church, the finest foreign church in this country. The iconostasis or altar, in translucid marble, elaborately chiselled, has been illustrated with figures of our Lord and the Apostles, by Professor Ludwig Thiersch, the author of the pictures of St. Sophia in London.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilety and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists' Shops, &c.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

A REMARKABLE step forward in female education appears to have been made in Assam last year. The number of schools for Native girls had increased at the close of 1894-95 by twenty-two, and the number of pupils by 653, while the total increase in pupils during the previous five years had been only 683. Unfortunately the number of Mahomedan girls on the rolls has diminished. There were 2,939 public institutions of all kinds in 1894-95 and 89,843 pupils as against 2,751 institutions and 84,881 pupils in the previous year. No complete return of private schools exists, but there were at least 321 of these schools and 6,902 pupils in March last. The total expenditure on education increased by nearly half a lakh of rupees. From the accounts of the municipal bodies it would seem that they are inclined to pay more attention to secondary than to primary education, a mistake against which the Chief Commissioner warns them for the future. The examination results may be said to have been satisfactory, except that of the Calcutta Entrance Examination which was passed by less than fifty per cent. of the total candidates from the Province.

THE last ships of the East Indian Squadron, which has been lying in the Hughli, will leave for Tuticorin early next week.

COLONEL MALLISS, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, has arrived in Calcutta on the completion of his tour through the Kathiawar and Rajputana States.

MR. JUSTICE BURKITT, of the Allahabad High Court, takes six months' leave to England in April next. It seems probable that the officiating vacancy thus created will be filled up, and in that case Mr. H. F. Evans, Commissioner of Agra, is likely to act.

IN connection with the recent election to the post of Engineer to the Calcutta Municipality, and the changes in the Public Works Department to which it has given rise, writes a contemporary, we referred mistakenly to Mr. A. J. Hughes as Chief Engineer in the Central Provinces. Mr. Hughes was officiating in the Central Provinces last year, but his present charge is Rajputana, and it is in Rajputana that Mr. Joscelyne from Burma will succeed him.

THE dry period over Northern India is becoming so prolonged, that it is a matter of interest to note the occasions on which rain has fallen during the past four months. The monsoon rains of 1895 ceased on the plains of the Punjab, of Sind, and of Rajputana on the 31st of August, and from the 1st of September, 1895, until the 10th of January, 1896, there has occurred at Lahore, which will take as representing the Punjab plains, one shower only of 0·02in. on the 10th of December and, at Bikaniz, which we will take as representing Sind and Rajputana, also one single shower of 0·32in. which occurred on the 18th of September. In the N.-W. Provinces the monsoon rains continued longer than they did in the Punjab, but still ceased about September 12th. A storm from the Bay gave some rain later, but this was a purely temporary distribance. Taking Lucknow as the centre of the N.-W. P., the rainfall returns show that on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of September a total of 2·36in. of rain fell, but that after the last date the rains finally ceased, and from the 21st of September to the 10th of January there has been only one shower of 0·07in. which occurred on the 19th of October. On the Hills, of course, showery weather has been more frequent, and at Simla between September 5th, 1895, and January 10th, 1896, there have been ten thunder showers, giving a total rainfall of 1·84in. The normal rainfall at Lahore for the above period is 3·44in.; and at Bikaniz 1·59in.; at Lucknow from September 21st to January 10th the normal rainfall is 2·61in., and at Simla from September 5th to January 10th, 8·07in., so that the absolute deficiency of rainfall is considerable, apart from the fact that the long-continued drought has rendered the ground quite unfit for ploughing and has rendered the air so dry, that even on irrigated tracts the young spring crops must have a hard struggle for existence. It is true that since these words were written the telegrams have announced the advance of a storm through Beluchistan, which has given a little scattered rainfall to stations on the North-West border, but it does not appear that the country generally is likely to benefit from it.

THE opinion, the *Pioneer* rejoices, is gaining ground that Sir Griffith Evans is really to be the new Legal Member of Council. If the wishes of the public could avail the appointment would be as good as made, and there is no doubt that it would be an acceptable one to the Government itself. The selection of an Indian practising barrister would be exceptional, but the circumstances are exceptional, also. Sir Griffith Evans's long experience of the Legislative Council has given him a thorough fmiliarity not only with Indian legislation but with the interior working of Government; and he would start fully equipped with an amount of knowledge that would give him a weight at once in the counsels of the Executive that a pure lawyer fresh from home cannot attain till half his time is spent, or perhaps does not attain at all. On political questions his judgment is trusted, and, as the part he played long ago over the Ilbert Bill concordat and again on the Jury Commission shows, is not trusted without good warrant. Again Sir Griffith Evans has given proof more than once of the attention he has devoted to finance, and of the soundness of his views upon that vital subject. If there is any reality in the pictures of the Executive Council that have been put before the world by Sir Auckland Colvin, the Financial Member would find Sir Griffith Evans an invaluable ally in his struggle against the rapacious tyranny of his two military colleagues. Sir Alexander Miller's time is up on the 8th April, so that the announcement of his successor's appointment must be made public very shortly.

THE *Indian Planter* writes:—"I was concerned to hear that Mr. Henderson, of Solona, had a narrow escape the other day through taking the wrong medicine. He had two friends to dinner, and but for them Naugong would now be bemoaning the loss of one of her favourites. Mr. Henderson took a dose of the mixture after dinner, and before five minutes were over fell fast asleep, whilst answering a remark made by one of his companions. They thought it strange, and set to work to wake him, but when they found all their efforts were vain, they got frightened, and sent for Dr. Lavertine, who came over very quickly, and gave him strong mustard and water, and had him walked up and down for hours, almost ceaselessly. This was kept up for about four hours before any good effects were apparent. Mr. Henderson owes his life to the promptness of Mr. Charters, Mr. Scott, and the Sergeant Major, who first discovered what was really wrong. They were all glad to see Mr. Henderson on the polo field again looking none the worse for his near escape from death."

IN speaking of the results of its Forest Administration the Government of the Central Provinces of late years has adopted an apologetic tone, as of one that is rather on his defence. And it must be confessed that the figures of the year 1894-95, that are just out, make this attitude a very intelligible one. The receipts of the Forest Department come to Rs. 10,43,306, and its expenses to Rs. 8,79,039, leaving a surplus of little more than a lakh and a half. But even this modest balance does not cover the cost of the forest Surveys in progress, or, as the Resolution puts it, "the surpluses would be very much less. In other words, we have all the machinery of a great department in sole possession of 19,000 square miles of land, with its huge staff, surveys, working plans, codes, regulations; with its restrictions, prosecutions and artificial offences to check the liberty of the individual and enmesh his steps—all this system at work to produce a profit which is about equal to that of the Allahabad grass farm! Is the game worth the candle? We are quite aware that financial results in forestry are not to be looked for in a day—but the Forest Department has been long enough at work in the Central Provinces to be able to show something better than this, one would think, if it is ever going to be a success. It seems time that it should be called upon to justify its existence by showing that it has expectations of doing very considerably better in future: or failing that, that it should be reorganised without more ado on a very much cheaper and less ambitious scale.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending the 4th of January was 321, against 378 and 351 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 25. There were 17 deaths from cholera against 14 and 16 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were two deaths from tetanus, against three in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 147 and 42 respectively, against 163 and 52 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 35·9 per mille per annum, against 31·6, the mean of the last five years.

A CONTEMPORARY hears that Colonel Reginald Pole-Carew, C.B., of the Coldstream Guards, will be given the command of either the Bangalore or Belgaum District, both of which will become vacant during the current year, the first in July and the latter in March next. He went through the Afghan Campaign of 1879-80 as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Roberts. He also served with distinction in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882. With Lord Roberts he went to Burma during the Expedition in that country in 1886-87. He is well known in the Madras Presidency, having been Military Secretary to Sir Frederick (now Lord) Roberts, during the latter's period as Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army from October, 1884, to August, 1885, and then Military Secretary to the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, Madras, from August to November, 1885; after which he proceeded to Simla as Military Secretary to Lord Roberts when the latter returned to assume the office of Commander-in-Chief in India in November, 1885, which appointment he held till June, 1890, when he returned to England to join his Battalion. Pole-Carew, Neville Chamberlain, Ian Hamilton and Charlie Hume were all very popular on Lord Roberts's Staff and each one of them has been well provided for.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. A. COLE, late Superintendent, Inam Settlement, Mysore, has, we learn from the Bangalore paper, applied for mining purposes for certain land in the Shimoga Taluq. The application has been sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, for enquiry and report. The Survey Superintendent has been asked to cause the entire block to be surveyed and demarcated with proper boundary marks.

THE scheme for the redistribution of police officers in Burma has been sanctioned. The number of Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors—61 and 150 respectively—remains unaltered, but the numbers in the several grades are changed.

ON the 9th instant at daybreak a body of Kachins attacked Major Atkinson's camp at Maiteng, but were driven off without our men suffering any loss. Pursuing parties were sent out at once and captured some guns. Lieutenant Newbold and a strong party have started for Chibak.

HANDBILLS were posted at Constantinople on Monday night (December 23) announcing that the Sultan would be dethroned within two days. The excitement was increased by a rumour that a pistol had been fired in the palace. The force of guards and detectives surrounding the palace has been reinforced, and the Sultan's alarm is increasing. Telegrams report that the Armenians at Zeitun, who for weeks had defied the Sultan's authority, after defeating his troops on Monday have evacuated their positions. Their fear is that the Turks will now revenge themselves, but the Ambassadors of the Powers have warned the Porte that further atrocities will lead to awkward consequences.

A CAPE COAST CASTLE telegram says:—There are rumours here of the death of Samory. Naval men are greatly disappointed at not going to the front. The *Pall Mall's* special correspondent mentions a belief in some quarters that we are in for a big job at Ashantee. There is a widespread Mahomedan movement in the interior in aid of Ashantee. Advices from Aleppo state that the capture of Zeitun was preceded by obstinate fighting, the insurgents finally taking refuge in the mountains. A semi-official despatch reports that the Armenians have lost 2,500 men, and that the Turkish casualties number 250. A New York telegram states that the proposed Bond Bill for the moment has dwarfed all other features of the crisis. There are signs that serious friction may arise between the Executive and Congress. Mr. Gladstone reached London this afternoon on his way to Biarritz. Coddington's cotton mill at Blackburn stopped the other day through lack of orders. It contains 30,000 spindles, and is one of the largest in Blackburn. The Weavers' Society states that nearly 10,000 looms are now idle.

A BRITISH subject, named Clifford, has been sentenced in Paris to five years' imprisonment for having stolen forty-six thousand francs from M. Jolly de Morez, in the Great Hall of the Credit Foncier. M. de Morez had placed a bundle of bonds on a table beside him while he was counting some coupons, and when he had finished he was astonished to find that the bonds had disappeared. He at once suspected a man who had been standing behind him, and who had left the hall, but in his hurry had dropped a visiting card bearing the name of Clifford. He was thus discovered by the police, and recognised by two of the clerks of the Credit Foncier. The information concerning Clifford obtained by the police is said to have been sufficiently unsatisfactory to enlighten the judicial authorities. Clifford, however, who denied being guilty of the offence, was not found in possession of the bonds, which have not been recovered.

AT intervals a rumour is frequently set going in the Continental press to the effect that the Emperor of Austria desires to set aside the Pragmatic sanction and settle the crown on his younger daughter, the Grand Duchess Marie Valerie, married to her cousin the Grand Duke Franz Salvator, of the Tuscan House. According to the *St James's Gazette* very little confidence can be placed in these periodical bits of gossip. The consent both of the Austrian and Hungarian Legislatures as well as of all in the male line of succession would have to be obtained before so serious a modification of the Constitution could be effected. Even then it is likely enough that at Franz Joseph's death the arrangement would be unpset; nor is there any proof that the Princess Marie Valerie is capable of administering so ticklish an inheritance.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Mr. F. C. Burnand's history of the old Royalty in "The Theatre" hardly begins early enough. Before he knew it as being let at six pounds a week it had a career as an amateur house at 120*l*. a year. The old Olympic was let for twenty-one years about thirty years ago at 350*l*. per annum. The little Strand Theatre, about half a century ago, was not a dear house by any means, and at one time it nearly had the distinguished honour of being taken by Charles Dickens. The great novelist, with others interested, went over the building, but was scared by its expect of shabbiness and impecuniosity. For him it smelt too much of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and he withdrew from the negotiation. If popular theatres have been at times low rented, they have played at times to very low receipts. Drury Lane once gave Milton's "Comus" with a powerful cast, to 13*l*., and Rossi in "Hamlet" (Italian) to the same amount. Macfarren's "Robin Hood" was played, with Sims Reeves, at her Majesty's Theatre to about 14*l*. and the Gaiety, with a good company, good names, and a good piece, once sell as low as 2*l*. 17*s*. The theatrical minimum, however, was probably reached at the St. James's where "La Fille de Madame Angot" (in French) was played to 14*s*.

THE new "Cavalry Drill Book" has been finally approved, and is now in the hands of the printers. It will be found that no rules are laid down in the volume on manœuvres for the employment of horse artillery with cavalry, but cavalrymen are instructed to refer for these to the "Artillery Drill Book." It may be stated that the "Artillery Drill Book" is at the present moment under revision, and that a most animated discussion is going on between the heads of the cavalry and artillery sub-departments with regard to the joint employment of the two arms. Last month there was a conference at the Horse Guards between the Inspector-General of Cavalry and Colonel G. H. Marshall, one of the chief instructors at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, on this subject, when provisional rules were adopted, subject, of course, to the approval of the higher authorities.

## THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

### BENGAL'S REPLY.

THE reply of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government letter on the subject of the Cotton duties is as follows:—

The Committee notice that whilst the Indian Import duties and the Indian Cotton duties were imposed at the end of December 1894, the first protest against them on the part of the cotton manufacturers of the United Kingdom appears to have been made by a deputation which waited on the Secretary of State so early at the 27th March. The last statement, given in the correspondence referred to above, was submitted by Mr. John Whittaker, Director of the United Cotton Manufacturers's Association and of other Cotton Manufacturing Associations, to Lancashire on the 9th July, and raises a number of questions tending to show not only that the Indian Import duties are protective as against Lancashire, but that they are protective to such an extent as to seriously affect the Lancashire Trade in the goods made from the lower counts of yarn. It is also urged that the general effect of the import duties is injurious to the trade of Lancashire, and that they should be abolished. It has since been reported by telegram that several mills producing fabrics specially made for the Indian market have had to shut their doors.

The Committee have to remark that it would appear that the cotton manufacturing trade of the United Kingdom must apparently be in a somewhat critical state when the imposition of a five per cent. duty on goods sent to a special market appears to affect the whole trade to an extent which imperils its existence, and the conclusion they draw is that the complaint on the part of the cotton manufacturers of the United Kingdom is either exaggerated or that there are other causes at work, among which may be instanced strikes, affecting the trade as a whole, and that these causes have not been explained and have not been enquired into as their importance evidently requires should be the case. The Committee have carefully examined the information available to them, but are unable to find, so far as India is concerned, an explanation which will fit in with the pessimistic declarations put forward in the papers given as enclosures to the letter of the Government of India forwarded with the letter from the Government of Bengal under notice.

They would also state that in approaching this subject, the Indian Chambers are at a disadvantage, inasmuch as the statistics relating to the manufacture in Lancashire and import into India, of goods from yarns of the counts of 20's and under, promised to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, appear not to be forthcoming. The Committee would, however, here draw attention to a few facts connected with this controversy which seem to them to call for careful and close investigation.

The first is that they have nowhere seen any reference made to the effect of old machinery, although there is reason to believe many mills in Lancashire have run their machinery for such a term as to require either considerable modifications of their plant or even its complete renewal. It would be interesting to know how many of the mills are affected by this cause, specially those mills which have closed their doors.

The Committee, in dealing with certain figures given below relating to British Trade in cotton manufactures, start from a period antecedent by one year to the fiscal legislation of 1894, and the first thing that strikes them is the great fall in the prices of raw cotton which marked the years 1894 and 1895, and the fact that, at the present time, cotton appears to have recovered itself and to have regained the price at which it was saleable in liverpool two years ago. The following are the figures:—

| | Medium American. | Good Dhollera. | Good Bengal. | Fair Brown Egyptian. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27th Dec 1893 | 4¼ | 3 11-16 | 3 9-16 | 4 13-16 |
| 3rd July 1894 | 3 15-16 | 3 3-16 | 2¾ | 4 3-8 |
| 27th Dec. 1894 | 3 7-8 | 3 1-16 | 2¼ | 4 5-16 |
| 6th July 1895 | 3 11-16 | 3 | 2 9-16 | 6 |
| 21st Dec. 1895 | 4¼ | 3 13-16 | 3¼ | 5 11-16 |

The committee will not occupy the time of the Board by analysing these figures. It will be sufficient for them to say that they do not show the actual lowest point to which American and other cotton fell, and that their effect has not been explained.

It must strike every commercial man as strange that the cotton manufacturers of Lancashire, in putting forward their case as against India, have not dealt with the very important subject of exchange, yet there can be no doubt that the fall in exchange, though accompanied by a fall in the price of raw cotton must have undoubtedly exercised a powerful influence upon the operations of manufacturers. The fall in exchange in the twelve months which elapsed between December 1893 and the imposition of the Indian Cotton duties was 2 7-32d., a difference which in itself would largely account for the crisis to which Lancashire has so strongly drawn attention. Following the dates given in the preceding table the course of exchange is given below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 27th December 1893 | 1. 3⅛ |
| 3rd July 1894 | 1. 0 15-16 |
| 24th December 1894 | 1. 29-32 |
| 6th July 1895 | 1. 1⅛ |
| 23rd December 1894 | 1. 1⅛ |

Here again it will be sufficient for the purpose of the Committee to indicate a factor which, in their opinion, ought to have been considered, but which has apparently been left out of account in formulating the grievance set up against the Indian import duties.

Naturally, a body like the Chamber of Commerce would look to see whether the trade returns of the United Kingdom support the contention as to the injurious protective effect of the import duties levied in India under Act XVI of 1894. They have therefore examined the figures of the trade for the 10 months ending 31st October, during which the Import duties have been enforced as compared with the same period in 1893 and 1894. They have not confined their attention to India merely, but have considered the trade of the United Kingdom with the principal consumers of cotton goods. The result is given in the following Table:—

Cotton Manufactures—Trade value in £
10 months ending 31st October.

| Country. | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2,487,756 | 3,142,638 | 2,707,772 |
| Egypt | 1,068,501 | 1,424,846 | 1,179,979 |
| Dutch India | 1,118,944 | 1,085,412 | 1,215,365 |
| China | 3,101,590 | 3,459,317 | 3,608,567 |
| Japan | 621,393 | 633,829 | 705,458 |
| United States | 1,338,721 | 834,211 | 1,561,280 |
| Brazil | 2,705,892 | 2,195,559 | 1,621,016 |
| Argentina | 1,176,827 | 743,973 | 1,231,658 |
| India | 13,403,357 | 15,226,945 | 10,673,304 |
| Straits Settlements | 607,762 | 925,740 | 734,545 |
| Australasia | 1,331,519 | 1,680,616 | 1,906,082 |
| Other Countries | 1,381,677 | 1,563,466 | 1,514,098 |
| Total for 10 months, all countries | 38,976,762 | 42,276,346 | 38,780,969 |

It is noteworthy that as compared with the 10 months of 1893 the period of 1895 shows a falling off in the total trade of only £2,195,853.

The other points disclosed by the table are the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in total British exports of cotton goods 10 months of 1894 over the same period of 1893 | £3,349,585 |
| Increase in British exports to India of cotton goods in the same interval | £2,923,008 |
| Decrease in exports of cotton goods in India, 10 months, 1895, as compared with same period 1894 | £4,552,483 |
| Decrease in exports of cotton goods in India, 10 months, 1895, against same period 1893 | £1,729,475 |
| Percentage increase of total British exports of cotton goods, 10 months of 1894, as compared with same period 1893 | 8·6 |
| Percentage excess exports of cotton goods to India, 10 months, 1894, as against 10 months, 1893 | 22·7 |
| Percentage exports of cotton goods to India less in 10 months, 1895, as compared with the same period of 1893 | 13·9 |

These figures show that whilst there was an increase in the general trade in 1894, the increase in the particular instance of the trade with India must be regarded as so excessive as to amount to overtrading. The Indian market was largely overstocked with cotton goods with the result that it could not wholly recover itself in 1895. These figures therefore do not support the contention as to the effect of the duties levied under the Indian Tariff Act XVI of 1894. Another fact of some interest disclosed by the table given above is that in the three years given there is an actual progressive increase in the cotton trade of the United Kingdom with China and Japan.

The comparison would be incomplete were the figures not given which relate to the trade in Twist and Yarn. The Committee accordingly take the 10 months ending 31st October last of the last three years giving the figures below:—

Twist and Yarn—Trade value in £ 10 months ending 31st October.

| Country. | 1893. | 1894. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 641,395 | 687,138 | 505,773 |
| Germany | 1,198,972 | 1,275,358 | 1,623,553 |
| Holland | 1,262,551 | 1,356,345 | 846,686 |
| Austria | 103,563 | 149,595 | 201,869 |
| China | 229,733 | 258,109 | 277,788 |
| Japan | 653,957 | 607,460 | 642,778 |
| India | 1,414,551 | 1,329,893 | 1,394,101 |
| Straits Settlements | 43,584 | 104,762 | 106,230 |
| Other Countries | 423,104 | 454,487 | 564,429 |
| Totals for 10 months, all countries | 7,441,962 | 7,763,437 | 7,735,906 |

This table shows that the total trade has made a progressive increase, whilst India shows in 1895 an increase as compared with 1894, but a very small decrease as compared with 1893; so that the duties would not appear to have affected the yarn trade so injuriously as it is laboured to make out.

Although the committee are obliged to dra

## WRITERS AND READERS.

THE authorities are agreed that the publishing season now ended, has been the best for several years. The improvement appears the greater, when it is remembered that the output of new books has been unusually large. One well-known publisher says that of all his autumn books, none has been actually a failure. Every publisher is not perhaps able to speak like this, but the success of the season generally is beyond question.

The date for the publication of the Cardinal's Life, in England and in America, was Jan. 7. Mr. Sheridan Purcell gives some account of the work in the preface with which he opens it. For a series of years he had opportunities of hearing the story of Manning's life from himself. His diaries, journals, and autobiographical notes also passed into the possession of Mr. Sheridan Purcell. These included the Cardinal's earliest diary, written in his Lavington days—the days before the "flood," when he was still "in the twilight," as he was wont to express himself.

Mr. Gladstone has taken an active interest in the preparation of the biography of his old friend. He has supplied Mr. Sheridan Purcell with valuable information, relating more particularly to Manning's Anglican life. "Had you not come to-day," said Mr. Gladstone pathetically on one occasion, "the incidents I am about to relate would never have been told, for they would have been in a few years buried with me." Opinions and estimates of Manning by various eminent men are given on Mr. Gladstone's authority. Substantially the two volumes of the biography are divided between the Cardinal as Anglican and as Roman Catholic.

Mr. Anthony Hope has written a full novel entitled Phroso which will appear first as a serial in the *Idler*. It is his only long story since The Prisoner of Zenda, and like it, is a tale of great deeds and perilous ventures. The setting is modern, the hero a young English nobleman named Wheatley, and the scene an outlying island in the Grecian Archipelago called Neopalia. This is practically a great rock rising from the sea, and it has only a few hundred inhabitants. But as events prove, and luckily for the interest of the story, these include the Princess Phroso.

The Talleyrand memoirs and the memoirs of Barere are among the volumes which Messrs. Nichols will publish shortly. They are also publishing complete translations of Flaubert's Temptation of Saint Antony and of Rousseau's Confessions. All four works will be produced in several forms, and the Barere memoirs, for example, will have five photogravure portraits. Talleyrand filled many parts, but Bertrand Barere belongs to history almost wholly for his membership of the Committee of Public Safety. Mr. D. F. Hannigan has translated The Temptation of Saint Antony, and provides an introduction.

A Life of Tintoretto, which Mr. Frank Preston Stearns, an American authority on art, wrote some time ago, attracted very favourable notice here. Another work by Mr. Stearns, entitled The Midsummer of Italian Art, is to appear within a little time. It is an examination of the art of Fra Angelico, Michael Angelo, Da Vinci, Raphael, and Correggio. Of Correggio and his work, a very full record by an Italian writer has just appeared in this country. Mr. Stearns's attitude towards Correggio and his fellow Intalian artists is, however, less one of record than of appreciation and discrimination. Necessarily his volume is illustrated, and Messrs Putnams publish it.

Mr. Joseph Hatton has dramatised his novel, When Greek meets Greek, which Messrs. Hutchinson recently published. The story relates to that fertile subject of historical fiction, the French Revolution, and it has already reached a third edition. Presumably the play, which is to be produced first in the provinces early in the new year, will have the same title as the book. Mr. Murray Carson is to portray the leading male character, which implies a dual role of a somewhat striking character. Messrs. Hutchinson will publish Mr. Julian Sturgis's story, A Master of Fortune, in their Zeit-Geist Series.

Professor Saintsbury writes something of an estimate of John Donne, in his introduction to the new edition of the poet in the Muses Library. He thinks there is hardly any English author of whom it is so hard to get a just mixture of personal appreciation and critical measure. The highest poetical art could not be claimed for Donne, but Professor Saintsbury regards him as certainly the inspired poetical creator. Mr. E. K. Chambers, who edits the issue, mentions that the text is based on the principal seventeenth century editions. He has tried, as far as he could, to provide a more intelligible rendering of Donne for modern times than we have had.

Messrs. Cassell have in the press a volume of stories by Mr. T. J. Macnamara, who is a prominent member of the London School Board. The stories are intended to draw attention to the difficulties of the work of elementary school teaching, especially in the very poor parts of our cities and in the rural districts generally. The incidents utilised in the stories have actually occurred within the last few years, and so may throw light upon the discussion of the education question, which is imminent in parliament.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co. will publish a historical novel entitled Two Queens, from the German of Baron Semolin. The author is the son of the Count Semolin who rendered such signal service to Queen Caroline Matilda of Denmark and Queen Maria Antoinette, and who came into possession of several private letters and diaries entrusted by that illfated Queen to Count Ferson. The story opens with a description of the Court at Copenhagen, and the position occupied by Sir Robert Keith, the British Ambassador. The heroine of the story is a young girl, Renira Beauclerc, a newly appointed Maid of Honour. The scene changes to Paris, where Renira is in attendance on Queen Maria Antoinette, and remains with her to the end. The book has been translated under the advice of Professor Max Muller, who contributes a preface.

Mr. W. P. Courtney's article on Lord Chancellor Thurlow in the new number of Temple Bar is one of the most interesting of the numerous biographical papers that have appeared in that popular monthly, which has long made gossipping biography a speciality. It will do more to awaken interest in Fighting Thurlow than the commemorative tablet against the dingy back wall of Lincoln's-inn, in Chancery-lane, has done for the fame of his namesake, Thurloe, Cromwell's Secretary of State. For Mr. Courtney brings both the man and the judge, with all his failings and redeeming points, vividly before the mind's eye. Turlow, as his biographer observes, had great qualities; so much is attested by Dr. Johnson's remark: I honour Thurlow, sir. Thurlow is a fine fellow. He fairly puts is mind to yours. But scrupulousness and refinement were certainly not among them. In these more decorous days, it is strange to read of a swearing Lord Chancellor; but Mr. Courtney observes: "The Chancellor's language was as bad as his morals were lax. Oaths and other expletives abounded in his conversation, and it matters little whether he conversed with a bishop or a Layman." His propensity for bad language was happily hit off by a stuff-gownsman on one occasion, when Thurlow was leaving the court then breaking up for the long vacation, without one word of adieu. "He might at least," said the bold junior, in tones loud enough to be heard on the Bench, "He might at least have said 'D—n you.'"

'Maitre Jacques" on the agricultural review of the Department of Deux Sevres gives some interesting particulars as to the reconstruction of vineyards in that region. A few years back the phylloxera may be said to have destroyed the vine throughout the vine-growing region of La Vendee. Alike municipalities, communes, and private individuals have since bravely set to work, with the result that in every direction French-American vineyards—i. e., French grafts on Americad stocks, are rapidly coming to maturity. One especial feature of this costly crusade is the generosity shown alike by public bodies and individuals. Thus, we read that a lady of Thouars has placed a part of her property at the disposal of the Municipal Council for the purpose of anti-phylloxera experiments. Elsewhere a commune, numbering five hundred and odd souls only, has been at the expense of creating a nursery of vine plants for the public benefit; a second, hardly larger, has made over to the Department some land lately left to it, the vineyard or rather, nursery, is kept up at the general cost, any profits being given to the village schoolmaster. At Pouthenay, a name celebrated in the Vendean civil war, a similar nursery has been attached to the training school for teachers (Ecole Normale), the most promising European and American plants being there tried in succession. St. Maixent, another Vendean town, has also its "Vigne d' experience," or nursery, and the art of grafting is taught free of cost in many places. These "Ecoles de greffage" are very popular. As a rule the phylloxera is combated by re-creation of the vineyard throughout La Vendee; very few vine-growers endeavour to preserve their French plants by means of sulphates and other chemicals.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Eva, 1,926 tons, Captain N Hansen, cleared yesterday for Bushire, in ballast.

THE Wilson Line s s Congo, 1,892 tons, Captain F W Jones, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Hull (16th December), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE German East Africa Co's s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain A Gauhe, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Zanzibar (2nd January), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr F Viegas, Mr Simons, Mr Pera, Mr R Morgan and 65 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Melbourne, 1,497 tons, Captain G Bourdon, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Bechuade, Mr and Mrs Daniel, Mr and Mrs C Alberte, Mr M C Turrio, Mr John Mackenzie, Mr H Bigy, Mr and Mrs M Lyon, Rev J Wilkie and wife, Miss Geier, Mr and Mrs Hacker, Mr Virot, Mr and Mrs Faneault and child, Mr H Ducatel, Mr D S Watson, Mr M Moosabhoy and seven deck.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

THE following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN. Rangoon River Entrance.—Position of Spit Light Vessel.—Further information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 20th instant, that the Spit light vessel has been placed in 24 feet reduced on the following bearings (magnetic) from the light vessel:—Eastern Grove Light-house, N. 18° E.; and Elephant Point Obelisk. N. 52° 30' W."

## VESSELS IN DOCK.—JANUARY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shd | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date.* | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Congo | 1997 | Jones | Hull | | F Muir & Co |
| B | Clan Murray | 1373 | Elliot | Mamjoa | 15-1 | F Muir & Co |
| D | Clan Macrae | 1694 | Hill | Venice | 15-1 | F Muir & Co |
| F | Mount Tabor | 1493 | Chivers | Mauritius | | J Muckintosh |
| G | Safari | 891 | Gauhe | Zanzibar | 24-1 | F Hyer |
| H | & J Gloamin | 2148 | Learmonth | N F | | W & A Graham |
| K | Chanda | 1225 | Thatoe | Not Fixed | | M Mackenzie |
| L | Nyanza | 1300 | Abbass | Zanzibar | | D Jairam |
| N | Scindia | 2030 | Jacob | Zanzibar | 16-1 | M Mackenzie |
| O | Charter House | 1927 | Tallack | Not Fixed | | Bombay & Co |
| P | Myrtledene | 1948 | Horshall | Venice | 25-1 | J Mackintosh |
| Q | Scottish Hero | 1376 | Singer | Liverpool | | K Nixon & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahanadi | 847 | Adam | C Gulf | 16-1 | Shepherd & Co |
| Sabarmati | 534 | Ahmed | Mangalore | 17-1 | Shepherd & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Courland | | Adams | Natal | | D Abdoola |
| 5 | Rohilla | 2216 | Henning | China | | P & O Co |
| 8 | Maria Teresa | 1922 | Gberaman | China | 21-1 | A Lloyds |
| 9 | Strathord | 2599 | Greggans | Not Fixed | | Graham |
| 10 | Ras Rowa | 1830 | Deason | Kurrachee | | Graham & Co |
| 12 | Eden Hall | 1931 | McGregor | Liverpool | | 18-1 E Bates |
| 14 | Kasby Abbay | 1901 | Cooper | Dunkirk | 24-1 | Graham & Co |
| 15 | Alphee | 986 | Etienne | P Gulf | 16-1 | M Maritimes |

* Portable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Safari (s) | Gauhe | Zanzibar, Jan 2 |
| 15 | H M S Malabar | Pollard | Portsmouth |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Clan Murray (s) | Elliott | Marmugoa |
| | Clan Macrae (s) | Hill | Trieste, &c |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Eva, Hansen, for Bushire
" Melbourne, Bourdoo, for China, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Congo, for Hull via Karachi
" Goa, for Persian Gulf via Karachi
" Rohilla, for China, &c
" Safari, for Zanzibar, &c

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
8 Kut Sang s ..... Payne ..... Hongkong, Dec 24
Steinberger s ..... Allerholt ..... Hamburg, Nov 9
9 Nedjed s ..... Broady ..... Cardiff, Nov 23
Shahzada s ..... Morgan ..... Rangoon, Jan 4
Erne ss ..... Lardner ..... Trinidad, Sept 6
10 Sumatra s ..... Crawford ..... London, Dec 6
11 Lawada s ..... Watt ..... Rangoon, Jan 8
Clan Grant s ..... Darley ..... Glasgow, Nov 24

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8—Steamers Megna, Ethiopia and Saint Ronald; and ship Milton Stuart.
Jan. 9—Steamers Bengal, Muttra, Chindwara and Kasara.
Jan. 10—Steamers Lightning, Roma, Chancellor, Maharani, and Shahjehan.
Jan. 11—Steamers City of London and Mohammadi, and H M S Lapwing.
Jan. 12—Steamers Incharran and Pundua.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
9 M. Meanatchy s ..... ..... Negapatam
Goalpara s ..... ..... Rangoon
Sirsa s ..... ..... Singapore
11 Nizam s ..... ..... Calcutta
Wardha s ..... ..... Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
8 Putiala s ..... ..... Negapatam
10 Sirsa s ..... ..... Singapore

### ADEN SHIPPING REPORT

| Date. | Arrivals. Vessel. | Commander. | From | Date. | Departures. To |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | | | | | |
| 2 | H M's Brisk | Rich | Somali coast. | 2 | Somali Coast |
| 20 | Mayo I M's | De Berry | Mussowa | | Hodeida |
| | Nour el Bahr | Cooke | Hodeida | 3 | Calcutta |
| 21 | B Douglas | Durkee | Cardiff | 31 | Somali coast |
| 29 | Tuna | Thyne | Somali coast. | | Bombay |
| 31 | Chusan | Brown | London | | Port Said F O |
| | Strathcarro | Splatt | Sowarang | | |
| January | | | | | |
| 1 | Goa | Simpson | Zanzibar | 2 | Bombay |
| | Icafee | Salem Bin Ally | Bombay | 4 | Mussowa |
| | Venezia | Poliori | Mussowa | 1 | Mussowa |
| 2 | Peninsular | Briscoe | Bombay | 2 | London |
| | Bayern | Blanke | China | | Bremen |
| | Dogali (It Cruiser) | Del Carretto | Zanzibar | | Mussowa |
| | Oceanien | Schmitz | Marseilles | | China |
| | Buschir | Vinator | Bombay | 3 | Antwerp, &c. |
| | Maria Teresa | Gheromanni | Trieste | 2 | Bombay |
| | Immortalite H M's | Chichester | Plymouth | 3 | China |
| 3 | Sheik Berkhud | Grant | Somali Coast. | 5 | Somali coast |
| 4 | Thibet | Garrett | Bombay | 4 | Jeddah |
| | General | Asthausen | Hamburg | | Zanzibar |
| 5 | Woodcock | Craig | Hodeida | 6 | Hodeida |
| | Naseri | Raffin | Bombay | 5 | Jeddah |
| | Clyde | Weighell | Venice | 6 | Bombay |

Aden, 5th January.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—10 cases confectionery, Lyon and Co; 32 cases whisky and 42 cases gingerwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
Clan Macrae s—6 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall c—30 cases stout, D Cowasjee

FROM LONDON.

Hindustan s—10 cases medicine W Narotamdas and Co
Ras Rowa s—7 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co
Chusan s—10 cases tobacco, Hormusjee Adarjee

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfo's s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Sorabjee Cowasjee
Baroda s—2 qr-casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee
Hochheimer s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—5 cases glassware, Mabher Roscher; 50 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—28 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee; 500 cwts linseed, 100 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 690 cwts Myraballams, The South Indian Export and Co
Scottish Hero s—26 bales wool, K Shurriff and Co

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—8 cases opium, P and O S N Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Charterhouse s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Ras Rowa s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Strathord s—75 bales cottonfly, and 25 bales cotton waste Daud Ebram; 110 bale hemp, John L Kersten; 110 bales cotton fly, Isaac Wright and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Myrtledene s—116 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 320 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co

FOR VENICE.

Clyde s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chyebassa s—100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co
Maria Teresa s—261 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co
Mirzapore s—36 bales twist, R S Woonwalla; 111 chests opium, P and O S N Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 125 bales twist, and 25 bales piece goods, Sassoon J David and Co; 310 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham.
Maria Teresa s—36 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Rohilla s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 150 bales twist, N J Abraham.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 13.

Chapman, Capt, Bo, D A A G, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 13.

Ferguson, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Mhow.
Monks, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Mahableshwar.

JANUARY 14.

Bailley, Capt, 17th Bo I, on leave, from Bhuj.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 15.

Abbott, Lt-Col, Punjab, 15th Sikhs, on leave, from Sialkote.
Monks, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Calcutta.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th January, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters, to-day at 5-30 p.m.
2. There will be class firing at Cooria to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 13th instant and posted to No. 3 Sub-division No. 3 Company:—Gr. Geo. Cooper.
4. On Saturday next the 18th instant the Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises Rampart Row at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual gun target practice.
Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
5. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 13th inst.—Gr. J. E. Caine.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th January, 1896.

1. Extract from "Gazette of India" dated 11th January 1896, is published for information:—
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut-Col R S Brown, V D, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel; Lieut F W English is promoted to be Captain to Complete the establishment; and Second-Lieut J Leask is promoted to be Captain to complete the establishment.
2. With reference to the above—Capt F W English will take over charge of "H" Company and Capt J Leask, "L" Company from this date.
3. During the absence of Capt T M English on leave Cr Sergt E W Thomas will take over charge of "B" Company.
4. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 18th instant at 4-45 p.m. at the Town Hall, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress,—Review order—Khaki.
Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.
Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday the 18th instant as follows:—
St. Mary's College.—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.
Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.
5. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Head-quarters for the Quarterly Inspection under para 188, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX. The Rifles will be re-issued within ten minutes after receipt.
6. The Range will be reserved for "G" Company on Saturday afternoon the 18th instant. The trains for Cooria leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. Bombay time and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as Commanding Officer's parade.
7. Particulars of the prizes offered by the Commanding Officer for class firing and attendances at Commanding Officer's parades combined for the right and left half Battalions and the several adult and cadet Companies, are with Officers Commanding Companies and at Head-quarters.
8. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. C Horne, "C" Company from 15th January to 31st March 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Messrs J H Davey and J S Smith having joined are taken on the strength and posted to A and B Troop respectively.
2. Troop A Baumann of the Madras Mounted Rifles is attached to the squadron and posted to 'A' Troop.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

108-95—James Peace—Essack Hajee Jomer and another vs Lukximbai and others—Edgelow and G.—Part heard.
573-93—Mulji and R—Girjashunker Vujishunker vs Motamarry Rambhotte and another—Edgelow and G—Part heard.
Defended New Long Causes.
480-95—Daphtary and F—Janpat Gopal and others vs Lakshmon Nana Patel and another—Khunderao and S
Postponed Long Causes.
138-95—K J Mantri—Lingajee Mankojee vs Narsoo Komri Mayak and others—Bhaishunker and K, and In person.
436-94—Chitnis M and M—Chunilal Chhotalal and another vs Bhukundas Bhagidas and others—Tyabji D and Co.
207-95—Daphtary and F—Tolaram Telloomal vs Jumnadas Versimal
308-95—Ardesir Hiand D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkoogwalla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Naujhora—Bland and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

21-94—M H Khan—Bai Jainut vs Bai Bachoobai—Bicknell and M and M—Part heard.
33-91—Little and Co—Goswami Shri Jeevanlaljee Maharaj v Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee Tricumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee D and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report
349-93—Chitnis M and M—Moreshwar Vithoba Sakhardande vs Chintoo Nana Warik and others—Chitnis M and M and Khunderao and S.
Postponed Long Causes.
145-95—Payne G and S—Nancy Peeroo Mahomed vs Albert Durst and others.
392-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhai Jamnadas vs Venalal Tapidas—Tyabjee and Co.
279-95—M H Khan (for a pauper)—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamjee and another—In person.
91-95—M H Khan—Sharasthi vs Hajee Essack bin Hejeechand and another—In person.
431-92—Little and Co—Jamnadas Jeevands and others vs Abamed Hajee Mitha and another
603-94—Bicknell M and M—Iswarlal Ochavram vs Premchand Dvoiutram and others—Mathubhai J and In person.
149-95—Jehangir D—Nussurwanjee Manockjee Cooper vs Fatmabai—Pestonjee R and K.
592-94—Payne G and S—Hasoum Allana and others vs Hajee Seedick Allana and others—M H Khan, Payne G and S and Jehangir and D.
214-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee vs Lallubhai Nanabhai and others—Edgelow and G.
361-94—Edgelow and G—Laloobhoy Chugonlal vs Narrotum das Inderjee Vaishnew and others—Dikshit and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B, TYABJEE.)
For Judgement.

562-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Vinayek Vishnu Kane vs Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others—Dikshit and D.
475-94—Dickshit and D—Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others vs Vinayak Vishnu Kaney—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes,

211-85—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmailjee—Brown and M—Part heard.
503-92—Bhaishunker and K—Luchminarayen Makhanlal and another vs Bai Savitri and others—J Peace, and K D Shroff.
F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Bai Sirisbai and others—Craigie L and O, Dikshit and H, Ardasir H and D, and In person.

Petitions for Hearing.

Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdass Cullianjee Ahmednuggur Cotton Press Co, Limited Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M for Company
Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee Barsi Cotton Press Company Limited—Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M for Company

Postponed Long Causes.

618-94—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shrosrushna and others—Khundarao and S and Payne G and S
638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Camerally Tyabally vs Abdul Hoosein Jeewabhai and another—Dikshit and H
17-94—Craigie L and O—The Manekji Petit Manufacturing Company vs Jairam Damji and others—Little and Co
396-91—Bhaishunker and K—Shankergur Kishoregur vs Kashigur Hiragur—Little and Co
337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Janee Gawlee and others—Shamrao P

All reports from the dockyards agree in describing a state of unusual activity and an obvious intention to push on the construction of certain ships. The naval authorities are apparently anxious to get the battleships now in various stages of construction forwarded with expedition. We can understand that it should be the wish of the Admiralty to complete these vessels quickly, for, as we have already pointed out, it is not by the exceptional record of one or two vessels like the Majestic and Magnificent, but by the average time occupied in getting a batch out of hand, that they must be judged. It seems, however, that there will be considerable delay in the completion of the cruisers now in hand to allow of the progress of the battleships being accelerated. We assume that there is no alternative to this, but it is sincerely to be hoped that at the same time the ships in the A and B divisions of the Fleet Reserve are being maintained in, or prepared for, that state of readiness which is supposed to characterise the vessels in these categories. It has been more than hinted at that the dockyard people find little time to effect proper repairs in those vessels which have been commissioned for the manœuvres, and we believe we are right in stating that there are still several vessels in this class which have not yet been taken in hand. If the reserve is not to be a sham something must surely be done in regard to this matter.

WILL the improvement continue during the spring? Prospects are good in themselves, but probably the spring publishing season is especially sensitive to the movement of public affairs; for anything will therefore depend on that consideration, but certainly several books of first-rate importance remain to be published. For example, there are Lord Roberts's memories of his career in India, and Mr. Sheridan Purcell's biography of Cardinal Manning.

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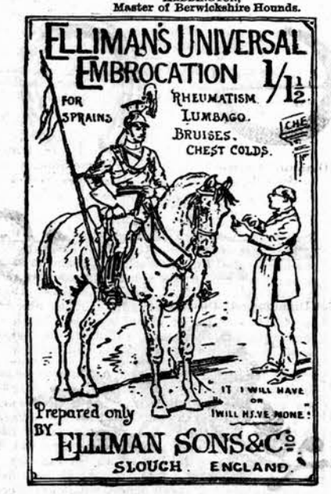


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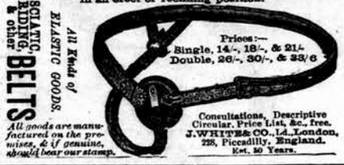

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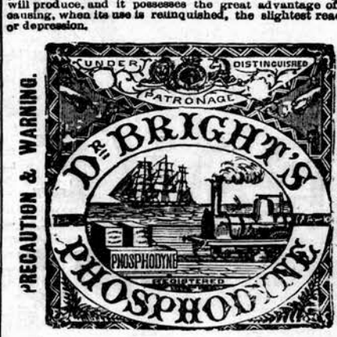


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